

COUNSELING AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

AN ANALYSIS OF FIRST YEAR AFRICAN AMERICAN MALE COLLEGE STUDENTS' RESPONSE TOWARD THE RAPE MYTH

Dissertation dated March, 1993

The purpose of this study was to investigate the attitudes that first year African American males, attending a predominantly black university, had toward the rape myth. The Rape Myth Acceptance Scale was used to determine attitudes that first year college African American males had toward the rape myth. The subjects in this study consisted of a stratified random sample of 151 African American first year male college students enrolled in the largest black university center in the world. Frequency Analysis in numbers and percentages were employed to analyze the data. Results indicated that an overwhelming majority of the responses disagreed with the traditional rape myth beliefs. Findings also revealed that there was insufficient evidence to support the two study hypothesis.

ABSTRACT

COUNSELING AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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STUDENTS' RESPONSES TOWARD THE RAPE MYTH

A DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF CLARK ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
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THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

BY
BOBBIE SUE MORRIS NEAL

DEPARTMENT OF COUNSELING AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The problem of rape has existed for a long time in American society. This problem appears to show signs of acceleration as victims come forth and report this abusive behavior.¹

Most states define rape as a violent sexual act that is attempted or completed by force, threat of force or coercion against another person's will. There are several kinds of rape (e.g., date, acquaintance, marital, gang, stranger, etc.). Acquaintance rape is the most common kind of rape in American society. This is one of the most frightening facts that researchers have documented in recent years.²

In acquaintance rape, researchers believe that the perpetrator and victim know each other casually (e.g., having met through a mutual friend, a common activity, while traveling, at a party, in the same class or at work), or the

¹Timothy Beneke, Men On Rape (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1982); Susan Brownmiller, Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1975); U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports 1991 (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1991), 11.

²Kathryn M. Johnson, If You Are Raped: What Every Woman Needs to Know (Florida: Learning Publications, Inc., 1985); Robin Warshaw, I Never Called It Rape (New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1988).

victim and perpetrator may have a closer relationship, namely, steady dating.³

In our American society, there are many misconceptions regarding the cause and severity of acquaintance and date rape. The actual numbers of date and acquaintance rapes and other forms of sexual aggressions are unknown. However, the evidence indicates that the incidences are much higher than the numbers reported.⁴

According to the United States Department of Justice's Uniform Crime Report, the National trend for 5 and 10 years shows that the total number of forcible rapes rose 12 percent in 1986 and 24 percent in 1981. In 1990, 44 percent of these rapists were persons under the age of 25.⁵

Sexual aggression and rape, within the dating arena, occur more frequently than most people imagine. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has defined rape as the "carnal knowledge of a female forcible and against her will." Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included in this definition.⁶

³Warshaw, I Never Called It Rape.

⁴M. P. Koss, C. A. Gidycz, and N. Wisniewski, "The Scope of Rape: Incidence and Prevalence of Sexual Aggression and Victimization in a National Sample of Higher Education Students," Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology 55, no. 2 (1987): 162.

⁵U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports 1990 (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1991), 15.

⁶Ibid., 15.

According to the Uniformed Crime Report, during 1990, there were an estimated 102,555 (or 84%) forcible rapes in the nation. This was an 8 percent increase from the 1989 rate. Since 1986, the rate of female rape has increased 10 percent. Regionally, the highest rate of female rape was in the Southern States, which recorded 88 victims per 100,000 females.⁷

Many researchers believe that one of the major problems associated with date and acquaintance rape is the reluctance or failure of the victim to come forward to report the attack to authorities. Among the reasons given were: fear of reprisal (22%); belief that the police would be inefficient (17%); and that rape was a personal or private matter (41%). These figures were taken from the period 1979-1987.⁸

Reasons for Choosing College Students

The researcher focused on first year college African American males because it was believed that, in American culture, there is a tendency to blame the African American male for abusive acts.⁹ Additionally, there is a tendency to blame the victim rather than hold the perpetrator responsible. In addition, African American incoming college

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid., 13.

⁹Menachem Amir, Patterns in Forcible Rape (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1971).

males were selected to ascertain their attitudes toward the rape myth prior to their experiencing the influence of the college environment.

Permissiveness of College Environments

In view of the recent research, that focused upon date and acquaintance rape in America, it appears that a conducive environments for this abusive activity exist on the campuses of colleges and universities. Several studies have provided evidence that some students believe that there are circumstances where sexual aggression may be justified or that the victim may be responsible.¹⁰

Research has shown that, as stated before, some victims knew their attackers. Frequently, these acquaintances are boyfriends and dates.¹¹

The college environment provides many opportunities (co-ed dorms, social activities, sorority and fraternity gatherings), for co-eds to come together on social bases. This allows for close social interactions. Contacts of this kind can be used by students to develop close personal

¹⁰Stacy Copenhaver and Elizabeth Grauerholz, "Sexual Victimization Among Sorority Women: Exploring the Link Between Sexual Violence and Institutional Practices," Sex Roles 24 (1991): 31-41; P. Harrison, J. Downes, and M. Williams, "Date and Acquaintance Rape: Perceptions and Attitudes Change Strategies," Journal of College Student Development 32 (1991): 131-139.

¹¹M. P. Koss, D. A. Leonard, D. A. Breezley, and C. J. Oros, "Nonstranger Sexual Aggression: A Discriminant Analysis of the Psychological Characteristics of Undetected Offenders," Sex Roles, 12 (1985): 981.

relationships. The social needs of students and the structure of many of the social activities require students' involvement as couples. These are avenues utilized by students to develop strong social commitments. The atmosphere, of a college campus, is conducive for couples to spend long periods of time together in private places. This can allow opportunities for explorations of various degrees of physical contacts. These are common types of interactions between college students who have developed a mutual consensual understanding, commitment, and respect for each other.

Attitudes Toward The Rape Myth

The researcher believes that the attitudes of rape disbelief exist partly because of the failure of the society to acknowledge the extent to which male aggressive behavior has accelerated and is accepted. The general perception of rape myths causes many to believe that there is a thin line between consent and rape. Attitudes, such as this, have a tendency to shift the focus from the real issues which are perceived by the researcher as being the power, anger and aggression of the American male instead of the sexual activity.

Burkhart and Stanton,¹² pointed to the "hidden norms" in the American society that condone sexual violence. The point is made that people are conditioned to believe that male aggression is acceptable. They continue by asserting that this male aggression appears to be a part of the courtship of this culture.

Burt¹³ has argued that the high incidence of rape and societal blaming of victims for this abusive act are due, in part, to the acceptance of "rape myths". Many researchers point to rape myths as being accepted in the American culture and that these myths are more likely to be believed by rapists and potential rapists.¹⁴ Burt¹⁵ makes

¹²B. Burkhart and A. Stanton, "Sexual Aggression in Acquaintance Relationships," in Violence in Intimate Relationships, ed. G. W. Russell (New York: PMA Publishing Corp., 1988), 43-65.

¹³Martha Burt, "Cultural Myths and Supports for Rape," Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 38, no. 1 (1980): 217-230.

¹⁴L. Clark and D. Lewis, Rape: The Price of Coercive Sexuality (Toronto: Canada: The Women's Press, 1977); H. S. Field, "Attitudes Toward Rape: A Comparative Analysis of Police, Rapists, Crisis Counselors and Citizens," Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 36 (1978): 156-179; N. Gager and C. Schurr, Sexual Assault: Confronting Rape in America (New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1976); N. M. Malamuth, "Factors Associated With Rape as Predictors of Laboratory Aggression Against Women," Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 45, no. 7 (1983): 432-442; Felicia Weiss, "Sex of Subject Attitudes and Perpetrator's Motivation for the Commission of Rape and Assault as Moderators of Perceptions of the Perpetrator and Victim," Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio University, 1989.

¹⁵Martha Burt, Attitudes Supportive of Rape in American Culture, House Committee on Science and Technology. Subcommittee Domestic and International Scientific Planning

the point that beliefs of rape myths facilitate sexual violence. Additionally, she has argued that similar beliefs in the rape myth, by family and friends of the rapists or potential rapists, may contribute indirectly to such assaults.

Feminist researchers appear to believe that America is a "rape culture". They contend that many beliefs are supported and condoned through cultural norms.¹⁶

Date rape appears to be associated with societal norms governing dating activities. According to Weiss,¹⁷ these societal attitudes enable date rapists to view themselves as not having committed rape. This allows both victim and society to blame the victim for this abusive act. Additionally, it is generally believed by some persons that any man is capable of rape.¹⁸

Analysis and Cooperation, Research into Violent Behavior: Sexual Assaults, Hearing, 95th Congress, 2nd Session, 10-12 January 1978 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office), 277; Burt, "Cultural Myths and Supports for Rape," 217.

¹⁶Brownmiller, Against Our Will; Clark and Lewis, Rape: The Price of Coercive Sexuality; S. Griffin, Pornography and Silence: Culture's Revolt Against Nature (New York: Harper and Row, 1981); K. Weis and K. Borges, "Victimology and Rape: The Case of the Legitimate Victim," Issues in Criminology 8, no. 2 (1973): 71.

¹⁷Weiss, "Sex of Subject Attitudes and Perpetrator's Motivation for the Commission of Rape and Assault as Moderators of Perceptions of the Perpetrator and Victim."

¹⁸Marie Fortune, Sexual Violence: The Unmentionable Sin (New York: The Pilgrim Press, 1983); Gager and Schurr, Sexual Assault: Confronting Rape in America.

The issue of rape across America on the campuses of colleges and universities is not new. Until recently, this was not an issue due, in part, to the general perceptions of the rape myth. The rape myth, that is embedded in American culture, has caused many to believe that there is a thin line between females' consent to have sex and forcible rape by males.

It seems that much of the research views rape as a criminal act.¹⁹ However, only a limited amount of research is available that addresses African American first year males' attitude toward the rape myth. This is unfortunate because professionals, in the helping profession, can assist young African American male adolescents in the exploration of the rape myth.

Evolution of the Problem

The researcher has developed an interest in this area, as a result of working and as a secondary school counselor in the public schools of Georgia, for more than 20 years. Over the years, the researcher has had opportunities to work with adolescents and young adults between the ages of 13-22. Many students, that the researcher has encountered, have found themselves trapped in the transition of family values and peer acceptance which appear to have some effects upon creating role confusion as they relate to

¹⁹U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports 1991.

male-female relationships. Additionally, the researcher believes the secondary school counselor shares the responsibility of assisting adolescents in the exploration of their personal, social and career goals. This will allow for adaptability in American society and the world. Therefore, it is crucial for the secondary school counseling staff to engage in research, periodically, in specific areas to improve their levels of competency for the purpose of program development.

Need for the Study

The focus of many of the research studies on attitudes of the rape myth has examined the abusiveness, the sexual activity and the extent to which these attitudes are socially acceptable or unacceptable in American society. Some researchers have dealt with factors such as family, media, peer relationships and the influence of these attitudes on rape myths.

The researcher's experiences with these adolescents and adults, and her knowledge of research indicating the attitudes of college males toward date and acquaintance rape, lead to the asking of these specific questions:

1. What effect, if any, do socially and environmentally related factors have upon the attitudes of African American male first year college students toward the rape myth?

2. What are the attitudes of first year African American males toward the rape myth when they initially enter college?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the attitude that first year college African American males, attending a predominantly black university, have toward the rape myth.

Study Hypotheses

To achieve the purpose of this study, the writer developed the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: The majority of the surveyed participants will report that media components (e.g., TV, radio, newspapers, movies, magazines, and books), were a major influence in the development of their attitudes toward the rape myth.

Hypothesis 2: The majority of the surveyed participants will report that peer influences had significant effects on the development of their attitudes toward the rape myth.

Definition of Terms

In this study, the following terms will have the meanings provided below.

Forcible Rape: "Is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will."²⁰

Rape Myth: The American society's stereotyped or mythical beliefs about rape, raped victims and perpetrators.

Acquaintance Rape: The forcing of an acquaintance to have intercourse.

Date Rape: The forcing of one's date, on a social occasion, to have intercourse.

Victim: The individual that has been forced, without her consent, to engage in sexual intercourse.

Perpetrator: The male individual that has forcibly engaged in sexual intercourse without the female's consent.

Attitude: The mental disposition participants have toward the rape myth.

Assumptions

The following assumptions were used in conducting this study:

1. Survey respondents were sufficiently familiar with the rape myth to have attitudes toward it;
2. Survey respondents expressed their attitude toward the rape myth freely and honestly; and
3. That the instrument utilized was sufficiently valid and reliable to be used to collect data needed to conduct this study.

²⁰Ibid., 15.

Limitations

The writer acknowledged the following limitations in her efforts to conduct this study:

1. The honesty of the participants was accepted.
2. The size of the population of the eligible participants was limited.

Summary

The topics of date rape, acquaintance rape, and sexual attitudes among college co-eds, appear to be major concerns in American society. There seems to be a strong need to isolate and thoroughly examine the factors responsible for the rape myth. This researcher proposed to draw from the theoretical perspectives currently available in order to approach a social problem that appears to threaten college students and all Americans. However, the researcher's specific population consisted of African American males. Researchers point to the need to deal with this social problem through the utilization of strategies for attitudinal change. An understanding of African American male first year college participants' attitudes toward the rape myth may suggest preventative program developments for counseling at the secondary and college levels.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH

Introduction

This chapter focuses on literature and research relevant to the study of rape and the rape myth. Of specific concern is how this stereotyped or mythical belief is fostered and acted out by students on college and university campuses. This research will draw from college life, general societal concerns and legal perspectives.

Literature Review

Perceptions of Rape in American Society

Contrary to most beliefs, one of the social problems that is gripping American society is rape on and off the college and university campuses.¹ Researchers have argued that rape may be America's fastest-growing violent crime. However, no one can be certain because it is not clear whether more rapes are being committed or more are being reported.²

In a hearing before the sub-committee in the United States Senate on violence against women, it was reported that American women are in greater danger to be raped than

¹Beneke, Men on Rape.

²Elizabeth Kemmer, Rape and Rape-Related Issues: An Annotated Bibliography (New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1977); G. Robin, "Forcible Rape: Institutionalized Sexism in the Criminal Justice System," Crime and Delinquency 24, no. 6 (1977): 135.

ever before in the nation's history. Additionally, findings of this nature reveal the need for the attitude of the American society and laws to be changed to address this social issue.³ Below are the major findings:

- In 1990, the number of rapes in this country reported to authorities exceeded 100,000 for the first time ever.
- There was over a 6% increase in the number of rapes last year. The increase (or 5,929 attacks) was the largest over a decade.
- 1990 continued a three-year trend of increase in the number of rapes. Further, the 1990 increase was nearly three times greater than the 1989 increase.
- In 1991, over $\frac{1}{2}$ of the states (29) set an all time record for the number and rate of rape.⁴

According to the United States Department of Justice's Special Report on International crime, evidence points to rape as an American problem. According to this report, in 1990, the United States led the world with the number of reported rapes. Further, American women were eight times more likely to be raped than European women. Interestingly, the rape rate in the United States was 20 times higher than it was in Portugal, 26 times higher than in Japan, 15 times higher than in England, 8 times higher

³U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Violence Against Women: Victims of the System, Report prepared by the Office of Judicial Impact Assessment, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, 102nd Cong., 1st sess. (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1992), 184.

⁴Ibid., 187.

than in France, 23 times higher than in Italy, and 46 times higher than in Greece.⁵

In summary, it appears that the general perception of rape, in American society, is that American women are in greater danger now than ever before in the nation's history. Additionally, the attitudes and laws must be changed to address this issue and curtail sexual violence against females in America.

Perceptions of Date Rape

In studying date rape, on the campuses of colleges and universities, it is important that researchers be aware of the attitudes of the potential students that will be in this environment. This is due to the fact that the college environment provides an opportunity for young adults to experience independence and make decisions that will affect them personally, socially and economically.

The traditional male adolescent arrives on campus after approximately 18 years of socialization by his family, peers and society. Many arrive with certain attitudes concerning rape and date rape as a result of the socialization process. Additionally, this is the first time some of these young adults have made major decisions without parental input. While decisions concerning studies, course

⁵U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, International Crime Rates (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1988), 193.

selection, attire, curfew and dates are major concerns for the co-eds, dating is a big concern. For example, in the American social structure, it is appropriate to find a suitable mate and get married. It appears that the results of social experimentations of dating bring to our social conscience the morals and values of these young adults.

Research on college students' attitudes toward rape revealed that their attitudes are similar to those of non-college students. Further findings have revealed that male undergraduates rated date rape as significantly more justified if (a) the couple went to the man's apartment rather than to a religious function; (b) the woman asked the man out; and (c) the man paid all the expenses for the date. Additionally, these men were classified as having more traditional attitudes toward women and they rated rape as more justifiable than non-traditional men.⁶

Some writers have noted that there are many misconceptions regarding the prevalence, causes and seriousness of date rape and acquaintance rape.⁷

It has been suggested that many incidents of date rape and acquaintance rape are not reported. This is

⁶C. Muehlenhard, D. Freedman, and C. Thomas, "Is Date Rape Justifiable? The Effects of Dating Activity, Who Initiated, Who Paid, and Men's Attitudes Toward Women," Psychology of Women Quarterly 9 (1985): 297.

⁷Harrison, Downes, and Williams, "Date and Acquaintance Rape: Perceptions and Attitudes Change Strategies," 131.

because neither the victim nor the perpetrator perceived themselves as having been involved in a rape.⁸

In a hearing before the subcommittee of the House of Representatives on Postsecondary Education, date rape and acquaintance rape were cited as being significant parts of campus crime. The point was made that innovative and persistent educational programs would be limited in their effectiveness if parents, educators, religious leaders and the media do not recognize and assume responsibilities for knowing they exist and work toward the eradication of these abusive acts. Additionally, the problems of date rape and acquaintance rape appear to be "rooted in behavior and attitudes picked up long before people get to college." These behaviors and attitudes are then acted out on campus many times by immature post-adolescents.⁹

Further, the point was made that parents should instill in their sons a sense of their responsibility for the consequences of their own sexual activities. This should include respect for, rather than exploitation of, women. Date rape was reported as a central concern to the committee. Additionally, the report pointed to this issue as central to many of society's problems. It was strongly

⁸Burkhart and Stanton, "Sexual Aggression Acquaintance Relationships."

⁹U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Education and Labor, Hearing on H.R. 3344, The Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1989, 101st Cong., 2nd sess. (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1990), 17.

emphasized that "Campuses are after all mirrors of society."¹⁰

In summary, it appears that date rape and acquaintance rape, on college and university campuses in America, account for many of the campus crimes. This appears to be due to the fact that many young adults arrive on campus with certain attitudes concerning acquaintance rape and date rape as a result of the socialization process. Additionally, this is the first time many of these young adults have made major decisions without parental input. Further, the proximity of the college environment provides opportunities for these abusive sexual acts.

Rape Myth Acceptance

Current myths, regarding rape, appear to be based upon stereotypes that exist in American culture. They create a climate hostile to rape victims. Several researchers have defined these rape myths as prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims and rapists. Additionally, they have hypothesized that high incidences of rape as well as, society's blaming of victims appear to be due to the common place acceptance of "rape myths." Examples of rape myths are:

- (1) Only bad girls get raped;
- (2) Any healthy woman can resist a rapist if she really wants to;

¹⁰Ibid., 11.

- (3) Women ask for it;
- (4) Women "cry rape" only when they've been jilted or have something to cover up;
- (5) If a girl engages in necking or petting and she lets things get out of hand, it is her own fault if her partner forces sex on her;
- (6) When women go around braless or wearing short shorts and tight tops, they are just asking for trouble; and
- (7) Women who get raped while hitchhiking get what they deserve.
- (8) Most rapists are poor and black;
- (9) Most rapists jump out of bushes on dark streets to attack their victims; and
- (10) To be raped by a friend, lover, date or husband is less traumatic than a stranger, etc.¹¹

Evidence indicates that rape myths are widely accepted in Western culture and that they are more likely to be believed by rapists and by potential rapists than by males in the general population. Also, it has been suggested that such beliefs may lead to the crime itself.¹²

Research has revealed that many people, especially rapists and potential rapists, appear to endorse the rape myth. This endorsement appears to be the result of social

¹¹Brownmiller, Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape; Martha Burt and R. S. Albin, "Rape Myths, Rape Definitions, and Probability of Conviction," Journal of Applied Psychology 11, no. 3 (1981): 19-20.

¹²Weiss, "Sex of Subject Attitudes and Perpetrator's Motivation for the Commission of Rape and Assault as Moderators of Perceptions of the Perpetrator and Victim" (Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio University, 1989).

acceptance. Examples are cited in aggressive pornography when women are believed to find pleasure in being raped.¹³ One writer employed a classic rape scene in her historic novel depicting social environmental conditions in the South. The classic scene of rape is when Scarlett attempted to resist the sexual advances of Rhett (her husband). Rhett had planned the rape which is revealed in this classic phrase "You turned me out on the town while you chased him (Ashley). By God, this is one night when there are only going to be two in my bed". After the sexual encounter, Scarlett gave the impression, to the readers of the novel and the viewers of the movie, that the sexual encounter was enjoyable even though she resisted his sexual advances.¹⁴

This is an example of the media sending the message to viewers of the movie and readers of the novel that even though females may initially resist your sexual advances and say "no," they really mean "yes."

In reviewing the date rape issue, it is associated with societal norms governing dating activity such as: women should conceal their sexual interest in a man; a man should initiate and take the dominate role in sexual activity; and women should resist a man's sexual advances,

¹³E. Donnerstein and D. Linz, "Mass Media Sexual Arousal and Male Viewers," American Behavioral Scientist 29, no. 5 (1986): 601.

¹⁴Margaret Mitchell, Gone With The Wind (New York: Macmillan Company, 1968), 939.

at least initially. It has been argued that these societal attitudes have enabled date rapists to view themselves as not having committed rape. They enable both the perpetrator and society to blame the victim for the assault.¹⁵

It has been asserted that prevalent myths and sex role stereotypes are perpetrated through the media. This serves to legitimize the popular conceptions of the sexually aggressive male and the weak passive female. This has, consequentially, provided justification for rape.¹⁶

Documentation of the belief that the rape myth appears in the belief systems of professionals and lay people who interact with rape victims further validates the need for attitudinal change of the American society toward rape and rape victims. Researchers have reported the negative implications these misconceptions and misinterpretations about this rape myth have had on individuals and society. Data have been provided that supported the hypothesis that rape forms part of a larger and more complex attitude structure that includes, but is not limited to, sex role stereotyping, feelings about sexuality and acceptance of interpersonal violence.¹⁷

¹⁵Weiss, "Sex of Subject Attitudes and Perpetrator's Motivation for the Commission of Rape and Assault as Moderators of Perceptions of the Perpetrator and Victim."

¹⁶Kemmer, Rape and Rape-Related Issues.

¹⁷Burt, "Cultural Myths and Supports for Rape," 217.

It has been asserted that rape myth acceptance is an attitudinal orientation formed as a result of the socialization processes during all of one's life. Additionally, such factors as gender, ethnicity, geographic location, religious affiliation are usually chosen early in life as important components in determining one's behavior and attitude. The culture in which these attitudes and behaviors are socialized will determine if they are acceptable or unacceptable.¹⁸

Some writers claim that the rape myth shapes people's attitudes about rape, the victims and the perpetrators. Beliefs such as: a woman's responsibility for causing or preventing rape and her expected behavior during the rape attack are all components of the rape myth. Additionally, researchers argued that the rapist's mental state, motivation and appropriate punishment are determined by his sex, race, and general attitudes toward women.¹⁹

It has been argued that men and persons favoring traditional rather than liberal views of women's roles, tend

¹⁸Kyle Horsley, "Demographic and Religious Factors Variation: In Sex Role Attitudes and Behaviors," Masters thesis, University of Texas at Arlington, 1988.

¹⁹Field, "Attitudes Toward Rape," 156; Congress, House, Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee, Domestic and International Scientific Planning Analysis and Cooperation, Research into Violent Behavior: Sexual Assaults (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1978), 277-302; R. M. Latta and B. Von Seggern, "Victim or Offender: Who's Morally Responsible for Rape?" Paper presented at American Psychological Association Convention, Toronto, 1978.

to believe women are responsible for causing and preventing rape; that women are less desirable following rape; that rapists are mentally abnormal, motivated by sexual desires and that punishment for rapists should be harsh. Further, it is thought that the higher the tolerance for violence, the greater is the acceptance of the rape myth. These researchers argued the point that the more highly educated men seem to question the rape myth.²⁰

Other writers have argued that messages received from family, media, and peers socialize one to believe the rape myth. The extent to which America dismantles the rape myth will be dependent upon changes in the attitudes of Americans toward positive male and female relationships.²¹

Summary

The widespread acceptance of the rape myth, in American society, increases fear and fuels the idea that women are responsible for this abusive act. It is through positive attitudinal changes among men and women toward male and female relationships and changes in the legal system, that the American society can bring about the dismantling of the rape myth.

²⁰Margaret T. Gordon and Stephanie Riger, The Female Fear (New York: The Free Press, 1989).

²¹Andra Parrot and Laurie Bechhofer, Acquaintance Rape: The Hidden Crime (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1991).

Attribution of Blame in Date and Acquaintance Rape

The question is asked, repeatedly, who should bear the responsibility for this abusive activity that is approaching an epidemic status on and off campus in America?

One writer has suggested that victims of sexual abuse, including child victims, have commonly been blamed for their victimization. This includes their families, clinicians, researchers and others with whom they have shared information. Victim blaming can result in the internalization, by the victim, of the notion that she is responsible; and, hence, must have provoked the behavior. Guilt, therefore, replaces anger in her response to sexual abuse and undermines her capacity to protect herself effectively.²²

It has been argued that industrialization, modernization and the weakening of social bonds have brought additional pressures on women that conflicted with social norms and mores in the past. Additionally, women are expected to be sexually attractive to all men. This is depicted in fashion, cosmetic, beauty, diet and advertising. It is through signals, such as attractiveness, that not only send men mixed messages but it may also make women less powerful, thus allowing the woman to blame herself for the

²²Diane E. H. Russell, Sexual Exploitation: Rape, Child Abuse and Workplace Harassment (Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1984).

rape. Further, these authors have made the point that the principal lessons women learn from these kinds of interactions result in a double bind: be sexy, but modest; attractive, but not provocative.²³

The researcher concurs with the notion that social and cultural considerations are central in the explanation of rape supportive attitudes and sexual assault.²⁴

American culture seems to have influenced the ongoing sexual socialization of the youth inclusive of, but not limited to, attitudes toward rape and sexually aggressive behavior.²⁵

Researchers appear to believe that society tolerates and, idealistically, encourages sexual hostility toward women.²⁶ Additionally, researchers have pointed to social and cultural environments as major influences upon the socialization of male and female relationships both within the family and within the adolescent subculture.²⁷

It has been argued that campus rape may be prevalent because of norms in our society that condone sexual

²³Gordon and Riger, The Female Fear.

²⁴Parrot and Bechhofer, Acquaintance Rape: The Hidden Crime.

²⁵Weis and Borges, "Victimology and Rape: The Case of the Legitimate Victim."

²⁶Brownmiller, Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape; Burt, "Cultural Myths and Supports for Rape," 217; Field, "Attitudes Toward Rape: A Comparative Analysis of Police, Rapists, Crisis Counselors and Citizens," 156.

²⁷Parrot and Bechhofer, Acquaintance Rape: The Hidden Crime.

violence. Additionally, people are conditioned to accept sexual roles in which male aggression is an acceptable part of our modern courtship culture. These researchers further stated that campus perpetrators are ordinary males operating in an ordinary social context whereby they are not aware that they are doing anything wrong or breaking any laws.²⁸

Some writers believe there are three essential determinants of male and female aggression: (1) parents are unable to control demanding children who use coercion to get what they want; (2) female members of the family become targets for male aggression; and (3) individuals with negative attitudes tend to devalue women.²⁹

Intimidation, coercion and violence appear to be key features of sexual life in American society. These behaviors appear to be widespread and constitute important indicators of where our current values, priorities and socio-economic structure are leading us sexually.³⁰

Clark and Lewis have argued that:

It is hardly surprising that there should be such widespread confusion over the distinction between rape and seduction, given the legitimacy of sexual coercion in our society. The socialization of both men and women takes

²⁸Gordon and Riger, The Female Fear.

²⁹B. Fagot, R. Loeber, and J. Reid, "Developmental Determinants of Male-To-Female Aggression," in Violence in Intimate Relationships, ed. G. W. Russell (New York: PMA Publishing Corp., 1988), 43-65.

³⁰Schur, The Americanization of Sex (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1988).

coercive sexuality as the normal standard of behavior. Men are expected to apply a certain amount of pressure to have women submit ("agree") to sexual intercourse, and women are expected to resist such pressure, whatever their own desires might happen to be.³¹

Parrot and Bechhofer³² have offered task of modifying people's patterns of attributions. This involves changing their attitudes of rape. Also, this includes their general beliefs about the control that people have over others and over their environment. The most detrimental effect of victim-blaming attribution is that they allow perpetrators and would be perpetrators to justify their behavior in many instances. Additionally, rape prevention efforts need to target rape-justifying attitudes much more directly. In addition, they say:

Men must accept responsibility for their behavior and its consequences. Women must be taught that rape is not justifiable behavior and that prevention is not entirely up to them. Victim-blaming is a rape-supportive attitude that interferes with their mobilization of personal and societal resources to prevent rape, punish rapists, and help victims.³³

Changing these attitudes is essential in the development of wholesome female and male relationships, as well as strengthening the family structure.

³¹Clark and Lewis, Rape: The Price of Coercive Sexuality, 141.

³²Parrot and Bechhofer, Acquaintance Rape: The Hidden Crime.

³³Ibid., 67.

Beneke³⁴ has provided the analogy that if violence against women is to end, American society will need a revolution in consciousness among men. Additionally,

women must be viewed as people instead of property that acknowledges and refuses to accept as normal lives of constraint for women, a consciousness that ceases to blame women for rape, is able to acknowledge with clarity its anger at women and put that anger aside.

Summary

Rape is a major problem in the American society. The blame befalls all aspects of the American society. This includes, but is not limited to, the socialization process and the extent to which it has been legitimized in the American culture. The researcher believes that, in order for positive change to occur, attitudinal changes among men and women toward male and female relationships are paramount. Laws, toward this abusive activity, must be passed and implemented. Further, the climate, on college campuses, must be changed so that this kind of behavior is no longer regarded as acceptable.

Theoretical Foundation

The theoretical perspective upon which this research was based is the modeling and social learning theory. The modeling theory has its roots in the family environment and extends outside the family environment into the social

³⁴Beneke, Men on Rape.

world. The key focus of the social learning theory is that people learn antisocial behavior in somewhat the same manner as they do appropriate behavior as dictated by the society in which they live. The modeling theory is a key feature in the learning process because people tend to model their behavior after others.

One writer claims that children follow models of undesirable as well as desirable behavior. She has further suggested that children often choose sport heroes and movie stars as models. Therefore, when these individuals are seen on television, the movie screen and in magazines as being sexually abusive toward females, this activity communicates to the perpetrator or potential rapists that this activity must be appropriate because it is being done by their role models. Additionally, they sometimes try to dress and talk like them. As people grow older, they usually become more selective and realistic following the example of a close friend instead of a distant idol.³⁵

It has been asserted that the differential association theory is a component of the social learning theory. This theory encompasses several distinct sets of values ranging from exclusively antisocial to pro-social behavior with varying degrees of supportive attitudes. Additionally, this theory is useful in the study of date and

³⁵Kathleen S. Berger, The Developing Person Through the Life Span (New York: Worth Publishing Co., 1983).

acquaintance rape and supportive attitudes. For example, it focuses on social psychological learning processes. Further, it views any particular set of values as falling within a continuum, opposed to the existence of a distinct demarcation of right or wrong.³⁶

Research cites modeling as one of the most powerful means of transmitting values, attitudes, and patterns of thought and behavior.³⁷ It is important to note that the social learning theory (modeling) remains important throughout the life span.

Summary

Modeling has its roots in the family environment and extends outside of it into the social world. Individuals model undesirable behavior in much the same way as desirable behavior. Modeling remains important throughout the life span.

Review of Related Research

The writer was unable to find research conducted on attitudes of first year African American college males toward the rape myth. Therefore, the majority of the research studies presented here has examined rape with

³⁶Horsley, "Demographic and Religious Factors Variation: In Sex Role Attitudes and Behaviors."

³⁷Albert Bandura, Social Foundations of Thought Action: A Social Cognitive Theory (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1986).

special emphasis on date rape and acquaintance rape as they relate to college students.

Perceptions of Rape in American Society

Koss, Gidycz, Wisniewski³⁸ conducted a National Study on Campus Sexual Assault. The purpose was (1) to learn how much sexual aggression and victimization, up to and including acts of rape, are occurring among college students today; (2) to gather details about actual incidents; (3) to describe the men who commit sexually aggressive acts; (4) to study the women who have been victimized; and (5) to measure the psychological difficulties, if any, that result from sexual victimization. Researchers estimated that 27% of rapes are acknowledged as a rape by the victim, 5% are reported to the police, 5% involve the utilization of victim services, and 42% are never revealed to anyone. Based on this study, conducted on a National sample of 6,159 men and women from 22 colleges from across the United States, it was found that since the age of 14, 27.5% of college women reported experiencing rape and 7.7% of college men reported perpetrating acts that met the legal definition of rape. This definition includes attempted rape.

These researchers argued that, although their results are limited in generalizability to college bound students,

³⁸Koss, Gidycz, and Wisniewski, "The Scope of Rape: Incidence and Prevalence of Sexual Aggression and Victimization in a National Sample of Higher Education Students," 162.

this group comprises 26% of all persons aged 18-24 in the United States.

Perceptions of Date Rape

Harrison, Downes, and Williams³⁹ studied the dimensions of university students' attitudes toward date rape and acquaintance rape. The effects of a program designed to change those attitudes were examined. The subjects were 51 women and 45 men enrolled in five sections of a multisection speech communication class at a large Southwestern public university. The findings showed that college men in this study were found to have, substantially, greater tendencies to blame the victims for occurrences of date rape and acquaintance rape as compared to college females. Additionally, men believed many more of the misconceptions that surround issues of date rape and acquaintance rape.

For example, men were found to lack information about the seriousness of the issue. They had little understanding of women's perceptions of rape and behaviors surrounding it. Further, they had never analyzed the social mores and their own perspectives on sexual aggression. The authors suggested that these misconceptions have led to a lack of understanding. This is especially true of men with regards

³⁹Harrison, Downes, and Williams, "Date and Acquaintance Rape: Perceptions and Attitudes Change Strategies," 131.

to the seriousness of the problem, underestimation of the extent of sexual aggression on college campuses and a moral code that perpetrates violence against women. Also, this study demonstrated that these misconceptions can be changed through mediated instructions and facilitated discussions.

Bridges⁴⁰ assessed the differences in sex role expectations and rape-supportive beliefs to date rape and stranger rape. Sixty-three female and 33 male undergraduates, at a New England state university, participated in this study. The participants were asked to read one of three tape scenarios which varied according to the victim-perpetrator relationship (e.g., study dating, partner and acquaintance on first date with strangers). Participants rated the extent to which several sex role expectations and rape-supportive attitudes were applicable to the assault. Findings showed that females' and males' perceptions of date rape incorporated sex role expectations as compared to stranger rape. Further, rape-supportive beliefs, primarily of males, were stronger in relation to stranger rape when compared to females.

⁴⁰Judith Bridges, "Perceptions of Date and Stranger Rape: A Difference in Sex Role Expectations and Rape Supportive Beliefs," Sex Roles 26, no. 5-6 (1991): 291.

Rape Myth Acceptance

Horsley's⁴¹ study argued that rape myth acceptance is an attitudinal orientation formed as a result of the socialization processes during all of one's life. Additionally, such factors as gender, ethnicity, geographic location, religious affiliation are, usually, chosen early in life as important components in determining one's behavior and attitude. He studied 321 undergraduate students, enrolled in an introductory sociology class, at a large state university in the Southwest. The findings showed that over one-third of the students in the survey scored in the high category in rape myth acceptance. Forty-three percent of the men and 28 percent of the women scored high on the rape myth acceptance scale. Thirty-nine percent of the students age 22 or under scored high in Rape Myth Acceptance (RMA) category, while 17 percent of the students ages 23 and older scored in this category. Eighty-eight percent of the Asian students were high in Rape Myth Acceptance compared to 53 percent of the blacks, 29 percent of hispanics, and 28 percent of the whites.

⁴¹Horsley, "Demographic and Religious Factors Variation: In Sex Role Attitudes and Behaviors."

Attribution of Blame in Date and Acquaintance Rape

Copenhaver and Grauerholz⁴² studied the incidence and nature of sexual coercion among sorority women. The study focused on sexual coercion that occurs within the context of fraternal life. Questionnaires were mailed to 500, randomly selected, women who were sorority members at a large public Midwestern university. One hundred forty (or 28%) were returned. This included 24% sophomores, 40% juniors, and 35% seniors. Findings revealed that almost half of these women indicated they had experienced some form of sexual coercion, 24% indicated they had experienced attempted rape, and 175 indicated they were victims of completed rape. Also, it was noted that almost half of the rapes occurred either during a fraternity house function or they were perpetrated by fraternity members. It appears, from this study, that fraternities represent a social context that tolerates this abusive activity.

Weiss⁴³ has investigated the differences in subjects' perceptions of perpetrators and victims under varying experimental conditions. Subjects were asked to read one of 36 scenarios in which the type of crime (e.g.,

⁴²Copenhaver and Grauerholz, "Sexual Victimization Among Sorority Women: Exploring the Link Between Sexual Violence and Institutional Practices," 31.

⁴³Weiss, "Sex of Subject Attitudes and Perpetrator's Motivation for the Commission of Rape and Assault as Moderators of Perceptions of the Perpetrator and Victim."

date rape, stranger rape and assault); the perpetrator's motive (e.g., pre-meditated, impulsive and unspecified) and the type of situation were manipulated. The sex of the subject, as well as the subject's attitudes and beliefs in rape myths and attitudes toward women, were considered. Results indicated that subjects believed that the perpetrators of the date rapes or stranger rapes were more guilty than were the perpetrators of assaults. Subjects assigned the harshest sentences to the perpetrators of stranger rapes, followed by the date rapes, with the most lenient sentence being given to the perpetrators of assaults. These were taken as meaningful results. It is important to note that the type of situation did not affect subjects' guilt, sentencing, responsibility or decision but did affect the difficulties they had determining the guilt of the perpetrator, as well as their impressions of the victim.

Summary

This chapter has presented an array of research in the area of perceptions of date rape, sex roles stereotyping, rape myths and attribution of blame in date rape and acquaintance rape.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Survey research techniques were used in this study to obtain the data needed to successfully complete it.

Site and Setting

The site for this study was the Atlanta University Center (AUC), located in Metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia. This site was chosen because the population of subjects chosen to participate was located there. Atlanta is the capital of Georgia and the largest city in the state. Atlanta serves as the Regional Center and National Headquarters for many national and international companies.

It is a chief U.S. transportation center. Atlanta-Fulton County Hartsfield International Airport is one of the busiest international airports in the world. Additionally, Atlanta is rich in African American history. It has a culture with a cosmopolitan atmosphere.

The Atlanta University Center is the largest complex of private historically black colleges in the world. The center consists of two graduate and four undergraduate institutions. They are: Clark Atlanta University, Morehouse School of Medicine, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Spelman College and the Interdenominational Theological Center (ITC). ITC and Morehouse School of Medicine were excluded from this study since they do not

provide undergraduate education. Spelman will be excluded since it is an undergraduate institution that accepts only females. Clark Atlanta University students were not used.

Subject Pool

The subject pool for this study consisted of African American first year males entering Morehouse College and Morris Brown College the 1992 Fall Semester. Additionally, these males were available and willing to participate in this study as demonstrated by completing and returning the survey during the study period.

Sample

The sample consisted of a stratified random sample of African American first year males from the subject pool.

Instrument

The instrument used in this study was the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (RMAS), constructed by Burt.¹ This instrument was supplemented by those components listed in the First Year Male Survey (FYMS).

Procedures

Three study periods were conducted for this research. They were: the pre-research period, the research period and

¹Martha Burt, Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, 1985).

the post-research period. The following procedural steps were utilized for these three study periods.

Pre-Research Period

Procedure 1: The researcher contacted designated officials responsible for Freshman Orientation at Clark Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Morris Brown College. The process included: (a) contacting these officials by phone to set up an appointment and visiting their offices to discuss the research; (b) submitting written requests to these officials for permission to conduct the study; and (c) obtaining, in writing, an administrative agreement to conduct the study from these administrators (see Appendix A).

Procedure 2: The researcher secured a date, time and facility to administer the instrument at each of the settings. The procedure included contacting the designated officials in charge of Freshman Orientation by phone and in personal visits establishing dates, times and facilities to be used for survey administration.

Research Period

Procedure 3: The researcher attended each of the settings as agreed upon with appropriate copies of First Year Male Survey (FYMS) forms and a supply of pencils.

Procedure 4: The researcher distributed the instrument and pencils to the potential survey respondents.

Procedure 5: The researcher explained the purpose of the study to potential survey respondents.

Procedure 6: Questions asked by survey respondents were answered by the researcher.

Procedure 7: Survey forms were collected from survey respondents as they were completed.

Post-Research Period

Procedure 8: All data were collected by the researcher. The study was then terminated.

Data Collection

All data for this study were collected by the researcher.

The researcher surveyed first-year African American males in the Atlanta University Center that agreed to participate in this research study. From this population, a representative sample was selected.

Data Analysis

The data for this study were analyzed utilizing Measures of Frequency Analysis, etc.

The researcher used this statistical analysis as an index to represent a group as a whole.

Frequency Analysis is a statistical method used to organize research data.

Human Subjects Contract

No human subject contract was needed since no one-to-one mental health service delivery was being provided.

While there was no need for a Human Subjects Contract, permission to solicit subjects' responses was granted by the designated official at each institution participating in this study.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

The writer conducted this study to investigate the attitudes that first year college African American males, attending a predominantly black university, had toward the rape myth.

Design and Analysis

Since no comparisons are made in this research, percentages were used. The problem and research question required simple descriptions of the subjects' responses. The subjects were African American first year males entering the Atlanta University Center the 1992 Fall Semester. The subgroups represent the two colleges in the Atlanta University Center that participated in the study. Subgroup One represents 24 subjects and subgroup Two represents 127 subjects. These groups were used to ascertain the attitudes of the subjects toward the rape myth by institutions. Additionally, the aggregated group of 151 subjects was presented to depict the attitudes of the subjects in the Atlanta University Center toward the rape myth. Results are organized into the following sections. Section A includes demographic information. Section B includes attitudes toward the rape myth. Section C includes social influences excluding peers and media, which is addressed in Section E. Section D includes current rape issues and Section E

includes statistical results and testing of hypotheses. These five sections are detailed below.

Section A: Demographic Information

Information in this section describes demographic data for the sample of subjects used in this study. The data are presented utilizing frequency analyses according to age, gender, race, and etc.

Table 1 contains information about subjects' chronological ages.

TABLE 1
SUBJECTS' CHRONOLOGICAL AGE

Respondents' Ages	N of Respondents	Percentages
Under 18	21	14
18 - 19	123	81
20 - 21	3	2
Over 21	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Totals	151	100

The data in Table 1 indicate that the subjects' chronological ages ranged from under 18 to over 21. The majority of these subjects fell within the chronological age range of 18-19.

Table 2 contains information about subjects' ethnic background.

TABLE 2
SUBJECTS' ETHNIC BACKGROUND

Respondents' Ethnic Background	N of Respondents	Percentages
African American	145	96
Other	5	3
No Response	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	151	100

The information in Table 2 indicates that the majority of the subjects in this study are African Americans.

Table 3 contains information about subjects' family structure while growing up.

TABLE 3
SUBJECTS' FAMILY STRUCTURE

Types of Family Structure	N of Respondents	Percentages
Both Biological parents	81	54
Dad and Stepmother	5	3
Mother and Stepfather	18	12
Dad only	2	1
Mother only	41	27
Male Guardian	0	0
Female Guardian	3	2
Male Relative	0	0
Female Relative	0	0
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	151	100

The information in Table 3 indicates that the majority of the subjects grew up in a family structure inclusive of both biological parents.

Table 4 contains information about subjects' male parents' educational levels.

TABLE 4
SUBJECTS' FATHERS' LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Types of Educational Level	N of Respondents	Percentages
High School and GED	43	28
Vocational Certificate	8	5
Associate Degree	18	12
College Degree (4-year)	34	23
Grad and Professional School	44	29
No Response	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	151	100

The information in Table 4 indicates that subjects' fathers have several different types of educational levels. They range from 44 or 29%, Graduate and Professional School to eight or 5%, Vocational Certificate. Four or 3% of the subjects did not respond to this item.

Table 5 contains information about subjects' mothers' educational levels.

The data in Table 5 indicated that subjects' mothers have several different types of educational levels. The

TABLE 5
SUBJECTS' MOTHERS' LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Types of Educational Level	N of Respondents	Percentages
High School and GED	34	23
Vocational Certificate	12	8
Associate Degree	13	9
College Degree (4-year)	46	30
Grad and Professional School	44	29
No Response	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	151	100

majority of the mothers, 46 or 30%, had four year college degrees. A fairly high number, 44 or 29%, had attended graduate or professional school. Two or 1% did not respond to this item. The mothers were well educated in that 90 or 60% had four year college degrees or had attended graduate or professional school.

Table 6 contains information about parents' annual levels of income.

The information in Table 6 indicates that these subjects' parents' annual income were of several different levels. The range is from \$60,000 and up, 51 or 34%, to \$10,000-\$19,000, ten or 7%. Nine or 6% did not respond to this item.

TABLE 6
SUBJECTS' PARENTS' LEVELS OF ANNUAL INCOME

Types of Annual Income	N of Respondents	Percentages
Less than \$10,000	12	8
\$10,000 - \$19,000	10	7
\$20,000 - \$39,000	37	24
\$40,000 - \$59,000	32	21
\$60,000 +	51	34
No Response	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>
Totals	151	100

Table 7 contains information about subjects' environment while growing up.

TABLE 7
SUBJECTS' PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Types of Physical Environments	N of Respondents	Percentages
Urban Area/Inner City	76	50
Suburban Area	61	40
Rural Area	9	6
Other	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	151	100

The information in Table 7 indicates that these subjects grew up in several types of environmental areas. The majority of these subjects, 76 or 50%, grew up in an

urban area and inner city. However, a fairly high number, 61 or 40%, grew up in suburban areas.

Table 8 contains information about subjects' religious affiliations.

TABLE 8
SUBJECTS' RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS

Types of Religious Affiliation	N of Respondents	Percentages
No Affiliation	26	17
Catholic and Judaism	13	9
Baptist and Holiness	61	40
AME/AME Zion	21	14
Other	29	19
No Response	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	151	100

The data in Table 8 indicate that these subjects were affiliated with several different types of religions. The range is from 61 or 40%, Baptist and Holiness, to 13 or 9%, Catholic and Judaism. Twenty-six or 17% indicated no religious affiliation, while one or 1%, did not respond to this item. Twenty-nine or 19% indicated that they belonged to religious groups other than those listed in the instrument.

Table 9 contains information about church attendance.

TABLE 9
SUBJECTS' CHURCH ATTENDANCE CHOICES

Frequency of Attendance	N of Respondents	Percentages
Daily	3	2
Weekly	59	39
Bi-Weekly	15	10
Monthly	21	14
Several Times A Year	30	20
Not At All	21	14
No Response	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	151	100

The data in Table 9 indicate that these subjects' church attendance ranged from 59 or 39%, weekly, to three or 2%, daily. Twenty-one or 14% indicated that they do not attend church. Two or 1% did not respond to this item.

Table 10 contains information about the types of extracurricular activities or co-op programs subjects participated in during high school.

The information in Table 10 indicates that a variety of extracurricular activities was available. Also, athletic activities were chosen by the majority of these participants. In addition, a fairly high number, 37, indicated they participated in other activities that were not listed on the instrument.

TABLE 10
TYPES OF ACTIVITIES

Types of Activities	N of Respondents
Athletics	117
Band	22
Chorus	24
Drama	23
Debate	12
Co-op or Work Study	28
Other	37
No Response	<u>4</u>
Totals	267

Table 11 contains information about subjects' community involvement prior to college.

TABLE 11
COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Types of Community Activities	N of Respondents
Boy Scouts	31
Church Youth Activities	77
NAACP	23
Community Based Clubs	45
Gangs	7
Big Brothers	17
Others	16
No Response	<u>16</u>
Totals	232

The data in Table 11 indicate that subjects participated in several activities. The majority of the subjects, 77, participated in church youth activities. A

fairly large number, 45, indicated they participated in community based clubs. The least amount of participation was 7 who participated in the area of gangs.

Table 12 contains information about the ownership of a car by the subjects participating in this study.

TABLE 12
CAR OWNERSHIP

Types of Subjects' Responses	<u>N</u> of Respondents	Percentages
Yes	64	42
No	85	56
No Response	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	151	99*

*Rounding effects.

The data in Table 12 indicate that the majority of the subjects participating in this research, 85 or 56%, did not own a car. Sixty-four or 42% indicated that they owned cars. Two or 1% did not respond to this item.

Table 13 contains information about subjects' current academic and employment status.

The information in Table 13 indicates that the majority of subjects, 127 or 84%, was full-time students and not employed. Three or 2% of the subjects did not respond to this item.

TABLE 13
CURRENT STATUS OF ACADEMIC AND EMPLOYMENT

Respondents' Status	N of Respondents	Percentages
Full-time student only	127	84
Full-time student and part-time job	20	13
Full-time student and full-time job	1	1
Part-time student and full-time job	0	0
Part-time student and part-time job	0	0
No Response	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	151	100

Table 14 contains information about subjects' current dating status.

TABLE 14
SUBJECTS' CURRENT DATING PATTERNS

Respondents' Status	N of Respondents	Percentages
Not Dating	36	24
Casual Dating	65	43
Dating One Person Steadily	41	27
Engaged	2	1
Married	0	0
None of the Above	5	3
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	151	99*

*Rounding effects.

The data in Table 14 indicate that these subjects currently had several dating statuses. The range is from 65 or 43%, casual dating, to two or 1%, engaged. Thirty-six or 24% indicated that they are not dating.

Table 15 contains data about the level of influence the AIDS epidemic has had upon the subjects' dating lifestyle.

TABLE 15
TYPES OF SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO AIDS INFLUENCE

Amount of Influences	N of Respondents	Percentages
Major Influence	51	34
Moderate Influence	32	21
Minor Influence	24	16
No Influence	42	28
No Response	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	151	100

The information in Table 15 indicates that a potential AIDS epidemic in our society has influenced these subjects' dating lifestyles in several ways. The range is from 51 or 34%, major influence, to 24 or 16%, minor influence. Two subjects or 1% participating in this research did not respond to this item.

Table 16 contains information about listening to rap music.

TABLE 16
RESPONSES TO RAP MUSIC

Subjects' Responses	N of Respondents	Percentages
Yes	135	89
No	14	9
No Response	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	151	99

The data in Table 16 indicate that the majority of the subjects participating in this research, 135 or 89%, listened to rap music. Two or 1% did not respond to this item.

Table 17 contains information about subjects' most admired male person.

TABLE 17
MOST ADMIRED MALE INDIVIDUAL

Admired Male Classification	N of Respondents	Percentages
An Entertainer	8	5
An Athlete	11	7
Politician	5	3
An Educator	26	17
Friend	8	5
Male Parent	59	39
Other	27	18
No Response	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Totals	151	99

The information in Table 17 indicates that the subjects' most admired male comes from several social categories. The range is from 59 or 39%, male parent, to politician, five or 3%. Seven or 5% of the subjects did not respond to this item.

Table 18 contains information about subjects' most admired female person.

TABLE 18
MOST ADMIRED FEMALE INDIVIDUAL

Admired Female Classification	N of Respondents	Percentages
An Entertainer	17	11
An Athlete	2	1
Politician	7	5
An Educator	12	8
Friend	8	5
Female Parent	87	58
Other	13	9
No Response	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	151	100

The information in Table 18 indicates that the majority of the subjects, 87 or 58%, admired their female parent the most.

Table 19 contains information about the age of the most admired male.

TABLE 19
AGE OF MOST ADMIRER MALE

Age Categories	N of Respondents	Percentages
Under 15	2	1
16 - 24	13	9
24 and Over	126	83
No Response	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
Totals	151	100

The data in Table 19 indicate that the majority of the subjects, 126 or 83%, most admired male is 24 years or older. The least admired male, two or 1%, under the age of 15. Ten or 7% did not respond to this item.

Table 20 contains information about the age of the most admired female.

TABLE 20
AGE OF MOST ADMIRER FEMALE

Age Categories	N of Respondents	Percentages
Under 15	1	1
16 - 24	20	13
24 and Over	123	81
No Response	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Totals	151	100

The data in Table 20 indicate the majority of the subjects' most admired female, 123 or 81%, was 24 years or older.

Table 21 contains data about the father being present in the home while subjects were growing up.

TABLE 21
SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO FATHERS' PRESENCE

Subjects' Response	N of Respondents	Percentages
Yes	86	57
No	49	32
No Response	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
Totals	151	100

The data in Table 21 indicate that the majority of the subjects' fathers, 86 or 57%, were in the home. Forty-nine or 32% indicated their fathers were not in the home. Sixteen or 11% did not respond to the item.

Table 22 contains information about the males most responsible for raising the subjects.

TABLE 22
TYPES OF SUBJECTS' MALE RESPONSES

Types of Male	N of Respondents	Percentages
Biological Father	95	63
Stepfather	13	8
Guardian	4	3
Cousin	1	1
Other	34	22
No Response	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	151	100

The data in Table 22 indicate that the majority, 95 or 63%, of the survey respondents were reared by their biological fathers. Also, 34 or 22% indicated that persons other than biological or stepfathers were responsible for their rearing.

Table 23 contains information about the female most responsible for raising the subjects.

TABLE 23
TYPES OF SUBJECTS' FEMALE RESPONSES

Types of Female	N of Respondents	Percentages
Biological Mother	140	92
Stepmother	1	1
Guardian	3	2
Cousin	0	0
Other	6	4
No Response	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	151	100

The information in Table 23 indicates that the majority of the subjects, 140 or 92%, were reared by their biological mothers.

Table 24 contains information about the most influential male figure in the subjects' lives.

TABLE 24
MOST INFLUENTIAL MALE FIGURE

Types of Male Figure	N of Respondents	Percentages
Biological Father	83	55
Stepfather	6	4
Guardian	1	1
Cousin	4	3
Other	52	34
No Response	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	151	100

The data in Table 24 indicate that the majority of the subjects', 83 or 55%, most influential male figure in their lives is their biological father. Fifty-two or 34% indicated that someone other than the types of male figures listed was most influential in their lives. Only five or 3% did not respond to this item.

Table 25 contains information about the most influential female figure in the subjects' lives.

The data in Table 25 indicate that the majority of the subjects', 132 or 87%, indicated that the most influential female figure in their lives is their biological mother. Fourteen or 9% indicated that someone other than

TABLE 25
MOST INFLUENTIAL FEMALE FIGURE

Types of Female Figure	N of Respondents	Percentages
Biological Mother	132	87
Stepmother	1	1
Guardian	2	1
Cousin	1	1
Other	14	9
No Response	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	151	100

the types of female figures listed was most influential in their lives.

Table 26 contains information about the subjects' relationship with the most influential male figure.

TABLE 26
RELATIONSHIP OF MOST INFLUENTIAL MALE

Subjects' Response	N of Respondents	Percentages
Positive	137	91
Negative	10	6
No Response	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	151	100

The data in Table 26 indicate that the majority of the subjects', 137 or 91%, relationship with the most

influential male figure is positive. Four or 3% of the subjects did not respond to this item.

Table 27 contains information about the subjects' relationship with the most influential female figure.

TABLE 27
RELATIONSHIP OF MOST INFLUENTIAL FEMALE

Subjects' Response	<u>N</u> of Respondents	Percentages
Positive	144	95
Negative	4	3
No Response	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	151	100

The data in Table 27 indicate that the majority of the subjects', 144 or 95%, relationship with the most influential female figure was positive.

Table 28 contains information about the overall most influential person in the subjects' lives.

The data in Table 28 indicate that the majority of the subjects felt that the 80 or 53%, overall most influential persons in their lives were their biological mothers. Thirty-two or 21% selected their fathers as the overall most influential person. Ten or 7% of the subjects did not respond to this item.

TABLE 28

OVERALL MOST INFLUENTIAL PERSON

Subjects' Response	N of Respondents	Percentages
Mother	80	53
Father	32	21
Grandfather	4	3
Grandmother	2	1
Friend	6	4
Other	17	11
No Response	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
Totals	151	100

Summary

The demographic data presented revealed that the typical research participant was an African American male, between the ages of 18-19 years old and grew up in a household inclusive of both biological parents.

The educational levels of the male parents ranged from 44 or 29%, graduate and professional school to eight or 5%, vocational certificate. The female parents' educational levels ranged from 46 or 36%, college degreed to 12 or 8%, vocational certificate. The typical survey participant's parents' annual income ranged from 51 or 30%, \$60,000, to 10 or 7%, \$10,000-\$19,000.

The typical survey participant, 76 or 50%, grew up in an urban area and inner city area.

Only 21 or 14% of the survey participants did not attend church. Other attendance ranged from 59 or 39%, weekly, to three or 2%, daily. Their affiliations ranged

from 61 or 40%, Baptist and Holiness, to 13 or 9%, Catholic and Judaism. Two or 1% did not respond to this item. Seventy-seven or 51% of the subjects participated in church youth activities.

The majority of the survey participants, 143 or 95%, was involved in extracurricular activities or co-op programs while in high school. One hundred seventeen or 77% were involved in athletics.

One hundred twenty-seven or 85% of the survey participants were full-time college freshmen, 85 or 56%, without a car. It is important to note that 64 or 42% were owners.

The current dating status of the survey participants ranged from 65 or 43% casual dating to two or 1% engaged. The influence that the AIDS epidemic has had on the survey participants' dating lifestyles ranged from 51 or 34% (major influence) to 24 or 16% (minor influence).

The majority of the survey participants, 128 or 85%, indicated that they were not interested in joining the military or police bureau, but 135 or 89% enjoyed listening to rap music.

The most admired male person by the subjects in this research ranged from the male parent, 59 or 39%, to eight or 5%, an entertainer. The age of the most admired male by the subjects in this research is 24 years old and older. There is a strong tendency for male students to admire their

fathers just as female students to admire their mothers. The majority of the survey participants, 87 or 58%, indicated that the female parent was the most admired female. The age of this most admired female was 24 years and older, 123 or 81%. The least admired female was an athlete, two or 1%.

The majority of the subjects in this research, 86 or 57%, indicated that their father was present in the home while growing up. Some 49 or 32% indicated that their father was not present in the home. The majority of the subjects, 28 or 19%, whose fathers were not present in the home indicated that contact was made weekly.

Ninety-five or 63% of the subjects in this research stated that their biological father was the male responsible for their rearing. The most responsible female was their biological mothers, 140 or 92%.

The most influential male figure in the subjects' lives was the biological father, 83 or 55%. The relationship was positive, 137 or 91%. One hundred thirty-two or 87% of the subjects indicated that their biological mother was the most influential female figure in their lives. One hundred forty-four or 95% viewed the relationship as positive. Overall, the most influential person in the lives of the subjects was their mothers, 80 or 53%. The least most influential person indicated in this research by the subjects was the grandmother, two or 1%.

The majority of the subjects in this study, 117 or 77%, indicated that the perceived role of the father is to provide several types of support; for example, financial, emotional, academic, spiritual, male and female relationships support and career and work skills support.

Section B: Participants' Attitudes Toward the Rape Myth

This section describes the responses of the subjects toward the mythical notions about rape. The data are presented by frequency analysis of the subjects' responses to each item. Subgroups one, two and an aggregated group are presented.

Table 29 contains data about subjects' in Subgroup One, attitudes toward the rape myth.

Item number one indicates that the majority of the subjects, 20 or 83%, disagreed with the notion that a woman who goes to the home or apartment of a man on their first date implies that she is willing to have sex.

In item number two, 19 or 79% of these subjects agreed with the notion that "Any female can get raped".

In item number three, 12 or 50% agreed and one half disagreed with the notion that "One reason that women falsely report rape is that they frequently have a need to call attention to themselves.

TABLE 29

SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO MYTHICAL NOTIONS ABOUT RAPE

Items*	SA		A		DA		SDA		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	1	4	3	13	11	46	9	37	24	100
2.	17	71	2	8	2	8	3	13	24	100
3.	5	21	7	29	7	29	5	21	24	100
4.	2	8	5	21	7	29	10	42	24	100
5.	3	13	6	25	11	46	4	16	24	100
6.	1	4	7	29	12	50	4	16	24	100
7.	2	8	6	25	4	16	12	50	24	100
8.	1	4	3	13	7	29	13	54	24	100
9.	0	0	0	0	7	29	17	71	24	100
10.	1	4	1	1	5	21	18	75	24	100
11.	0	0	2	8	8	33	14	58	24	100
12.	4	16	3	13	12	50	5	21	24	100
13.	3	13	3	13	9	37	9	37	24	100

*See list of items in Appendix.

In item number four, 17 or 71% of these subjects disagreed with the notion, any healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really wants to.

In item number five, 15 or 63% disagreed with the notion that when women wear revealing clothing they are just asking for trouble.

In item number six, 16 or 67% of these subjects disagreed with the notion that in a majority of rapes, the victim is promiscuous/has a reputation for having sex with multiple partners.

In item number seven, 16 or 67% of these subjects disagreed with the notion that, if a girl engages in necking or petting and she lets things get out of hand, it is her own fault if her partner forces sex on her.

In item number eight, 20 or 83% disagreed with the notion that women who get raped while hitchhiking get what they deserve.

In item number nine, 24 or 100% disagreed unanimously with the notion that, a woman who is stuck-up deserves to be taught a lesson by being raped.

In item number 10, 23 or 96% of these subjects disagreed with the notion that, a woman who thinks she is too good to talk to guys on a street deserves to be taught a lesson by being raped.

In item number 11, 22 or 92% disagreed with the notion that many women have an unconscious wish to be raped.

In item number 12, 17 or 71% of these subjects disagreed with the notion that, many women unconsciously set up a situation in which they are likely to be attacked.

In item number 13, 18 or 75% agreed with the notion that a woman who gets drunk at a party and has intercourse with a man she just met there, should be considered "fair game" to other males at the party who want to have sex with her too, whether she wants to or not.

Table 30 contains data about subjects' in Subgroup Two, attitudes toward the rape myth.

The data in Table 30 indicate that the majority of the subjects, 104 or 82%, disagreed with the item number one, which states that, "A woman who goes to the home or apartment or a man on their first date implies that she is willing to have sex."

In item number two, 113 or 89% agreed with the statement, "Any female can get raped."

In item number three, 69 or 54% disagreed with the notion that one reason that women falsely report a rape is that they frequently have a need to call attention to themselves.

In item number four, 115 or 91% disagreed with the notion that, any healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really wants to.

TABLE 30

SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO MYTHICAL NOTIONS ABOUT RAPE

Items*	SA		A		DA		SDA		NS		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	6	4	15	12	62	49	42	33	2	2	127	100
2.	76	60	37	29	9	7	5	4	0	0	127	100
3.	12	9	45	35	57	45	12	9	1	1	127	100
4.	2	2	10	8	65	51	50	39	0	0	127	100
5.	8	6	35	28	59	46	25	20	0	0	127	100
6.	0	0	11	9	84	66	31	24	1	1	127	100
7.	3	2	21	16	57	45	44	35	2	2	127	100
8.	2	2	12	9	62	49	51	40	0	0	127	100
9.	1	1	2	2	35	27	88	69	1	1	127	100
10.	1	1	2	2	29	22	93	73	2	2	127	100
11.	3	2	10	8	41	32	73	57	0	0	127	100
12.	8	6	48	38	40	31	31	24	0	0	127	100
13.	5	4	4	3	59	46	59	46	0	0	127	99

*See list of items in Appendix.

LEGEND: SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; DA = Disagree; SDA = Strongly Disagree;
NS = No Response.

In item number five, 84 or 66% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that when women wear revealing clothing they are just asking for trouble.

In item number six, 115 or 91% disagreed with the notion that, in a majority of the rapes, the victim is promiscuous/has a reputation for having sex with multiple partners.

In item number seven, 101 or 80%, of the subjects disagreed with the notion that, if a girl engages in necking or petting and she lets things get out of hand, it is her own fault if her partner forces sex on her.

In item number eight, 113 or 89% disagreed with the notion that women who get raped while hitchhiking get what they deserve.

In item number nine, 123 or 97% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that a woman who is stuck-up deserves to be taught a lesson by being raped.

In item number 10, 122 or 96% disagreed with the notion, a woman who thinks she is too good to talk to guys on a street deserves to be taught a lesson by being raped.

In item number 11, 114 or 90% disagreed with the notion that many women have an unconscious wish to be raped.

In item number 12, 71 or 56% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that many women unconsciously set up a situation in which they are likely to be attacked.

In item number 13, 118 or 93% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that, a woman who gets drunk at a party and has intercourse with a man she just met there, should be considered "fair game" to other males at the party who want to have sex with her, too, whether she wants to or not.

Table 31 contains data about aggregate subjects' attitudes toward the rape myth.

The information in Table 31 indicates that the majority of the subjects, 124 or 82%, disagreed with item number one, which states that, "A woman who goes to the home or apartment of a man on their first date implies that she is willing to have sex."

In item number two, 132 or 87% agreed with the notion that any female can get raped. Item two is the only item that entailed reverse scoring. The majority of the subjects agreeing with this item further emphasize the fact that the subjects rejected the rape myth.

In item number three, 81 or 54% disagreed with the notion that, one reason that women falsely report a rape is that they frequently have a need to call attention to themselves.

In item number four, 132 or 87% agreed with the notion that, any healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really wants to.

TABLE 31

SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO MYTHICAL NOTIONS ABOUT RAPE

Items*	SA		A		DA		SDA		NS		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	7	5	18	12	73	48	51	34	2	1	151	100
2.	93	62	39	26	11	7	8	5	0	0	151	100
3.	17	11	52	34	64	42	17	11	1	1	151	99
4.	4	3	15	10	72	47	60	40	0	0	151	100
5.	11	7	41	27	70	46	29	19	0	0	151	100
6.	1	1	18	12	96	63	35	23	1	1	151	100
7.	5	3	27	18	61	40	56	37	2	1	151	99
8.	3	2	15	10	69	46	64	42	9	9	151	100
9.	1	1	2	1	42	28	105	69	1	1	151	100
10.	2	1	2	1	34	23	111	74	2	1	151	100
11.	3	2	12	8	49	32	87	58	0	0	151	100
12.	12	8	51	34	52	34	36	24	0	0	151	100
13.	8	5	7	5	68	45	68	45	0	0	151	100

*See list of items in Appendix.

LEGEND: SA = Strongly Agrée; A = Agree; DA = Disagree; SDA = Strongly Disagree;
NS = No Response.

In item number five, 99 or 66% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that when women wear revealing clothing, they are just asking for trouble.

In item number six, 131 or 87% disagreed with the notion that in a majority of rapes, the victim is promiscuous/has a reputation for having sex with multiple partners.

In item number seven, 117 or 77% disagreed with the notion that if a girl engages in necking or petting and she lets things get out of hand, it is her own fault if her partner forces sex on her.

In item number eight, 133 or 88% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that, women who get raped while hitchhiking get what they deserve.

In item number nine, 147 or 97% disagreed with the notion, that a woman who is stuck-up deserves to be taught a lesson by being raped.

In item number 10, 145 or 96% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that a woman who thinks she is too good to talk to guys on a street deserves to be taught a lesson by being raped.

In item number 11, 136 or 90% disagreed with the notion that many women have an unconscious wish to be raped.

In item number 12, 88 or 58% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that many women unconsciously set up a situation in which they are likely to be attacked.

In item number 13, 116 or 77% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that a woman who gets drunk at a party and has intercourse with a man she just met there, should be considered "fair game" to other males at the party who want to have sex with her, too, whether she wants to or not.

Section C: Social Influences

This section describes the research participants' social influences toward rape. The data are presented by frequency analysis to determine the level of influence.

Table 32 contains information about social influences toward rape.

Ninety-three or 61% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that their attitudes toward rape were influenced by their male parents. Fifty-eight or 39% agreed with this item.

Seventy-nine or 52% of the subjects agreed with the notion that their attitudes toward rape were influenced by their female parents. Seventy-two or 48% disagreed with this notion.

One hundred twenty-seven or 84% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that their attitudes toward rape were influenced by their grandfathers. Twenty-one or 14% agreed with this item. Three or 2% did not respond to this item.

TABLE 32
SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO SOCIAL INFLUENCES

Types of Influences	Major Influence		Moderate Influence		Minor Influence		None		NS		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male Parent	31	21	13	9	14	9	93	61	0	0	151	100
Female Parent	50	33	15	10	14	9	72	48	0	0	151	100
Grandfather	7	4	4	3	10	7	127	84	3	2	151	100
Grandmother	15	10	8	5	15	10	113	75			151	100
Uncle(s)	10	7	9	6	16	10	116	77			151	100
Aunt(s)	12	8	11	7	18	12	109	72	1	1	151	100
Male Cousin	6	4	12	8	13	9	120	79			151	100
Male Teacher	10	7	7	5	16	10	118	78			151	100
Female Teacher	14	9	10	7	23	15	104	69			151	100
Mentor	16	11	15	10	17	11	101	67	2	1	151	100

One hundred thirteen or 75% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that their attitudes toward rape were influenced by their grandmothers. Thirty-eight or 25% agreed with this item.

One hundred sixteen or 77% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that their attitudes were influenced by their uncles. Thirty-five or 23% agreed with this item.

One hundred nine or 72% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that their attitudes were influenced by their aunts. Forty-one or 27% agreed to this item. One survey participant or 1% did not respond to this item.

One hundred twenty or 79% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that their attitudes were influenced by their male cousins. Thirty-one or 21% agreed with this item.

One hundred eighteen or 78% of the subjects in this study disagreed with the notion that their attitudes were influenced by their male teachers. Thirty-three or 22% agreed with this item.

One hundred four or 69% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that their attitudes were influenced by their female teachers. Forty-seven or 31% agreed with this item.

One hundred one or 67% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that their attitudes toward rape were influenced

by their mentor. Forty-eight or 32% agreed with this notion. Two or 1% did not respond to this item.

Table 33 contains information about female commands toward physical advances by males.

TABLE 33
TYPES OF SUBJECTS' RESPONSES

Item*	Respondent	<u>N</u> of Respondents	Percentages
21.	Yes	20	13
	No	<u>131</u>	<u>87</u>
	Totals	151	100
22.	Yes	137	91
	No	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>
	Totals	151	100

*See list of items in Appendix.

Careful examination of the data in Table 33 indicated that 131 or 87% of the subjects in this study disagreed with the notion that they would continue to make physical advances toward a woman even if she indicated that she does not want to have sex with them. Only 20 or 13% agreed with this item.

One hundred thirty-seven or 91% of the surveyed participants in this research agreed with the notion that if they were on a date petting and were asked to stop, they would do so. Fourteen or 9% disagreed with this item.

Table 34 contains information about the accuracy of reported rapes.

The most significant characteristic of the data exhibited in Table 34 is the notation that subjects showed a very strong tendency to believe a reported rape regardless of the race, and age of the reporter 16 years old and older. Another characteristic of these subjects' responses is the tendency to always or frequently believe their best friends' report of rapes. One hundred thirty-eight or 91% indicated such tendency. The age factor was not a significant factor in the belief of the reports of rapes according to the subjects' responses. Other strong tendencies are one hundred twenty-six or 83% would believe an African American neighbor between the ages of 16-24, one hundred twenty-seven or 84% would believe the African American neighbor, 25 years old and older, one hundred twenty-five or 83% would believe the black woman 25 years or older.

Ninety-five or 63% of the subjects would always or frequently believe a white neighbor between the ages of 16-24. Nineteen or 13% of the subjects would doubt the white neighbor's report of rape.

Ninety-six or 63% of the subjects would always or frequently believe a white girl between the ages of 16-24. Nineteen or 13% would doubt the white girl's report of rape.

One hundred two or 67% of the subjects would always or frequently believe a white woman 25 years old or older

TABLE 34

SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO REPORTED RAPES

Items*	Always		Frequency		Sometimes		Rarely		Never		NS		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
23.	95	63	43	28	9	6	4	3	0	0			151	100
24.	104	69	34	23	11	7	2	1	0	0			151	100
25.	76	50	50	33	22	15	2	1	1	1			151	100
26.	79	52	48	32	21	14	2	1	1	1			151	100
27.	59	39	36	24	37	24	12	8	7	5			151	100
28.	70	46	48	32	29	19	2	1	2	1			151	100
29.	70	46	55	36	23	15	2	1	1	1			151	100
30.	56	37	40	26	36	24	12	8	7	5			151	100
31.	57	37	45	30	33	22	11	7	4	3	1	1	151	100

*See list of items in Appendix.

report of rape. Fifteen or 10% would doubt a white woman 25 years old or older, report of rape.

Section D: Current Notions About Rape

This section describes the research participants' current notions about rape. The data are presented by frequency analysis of the subjects' responses to each item. Subgroups One, Two and aggregated group are presented (Tables 36-38). The data revealed that the majority of the subjects in this research had rather liberal and wholesome attitudes toward females.

Table 35 contains data about subjects' in Subgroup One attitudes toward current rape issues.

In item number one, the majority of the subjects, 23 or 96%, disagreed with the notion that all women deserve to be used to meet the sexual needs of men. One or 4% agreed with this item.

In item number two, 23 or 96% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that when a woman lets you spend money on her this is an open invitation to have sex. One or 4% agreed with this item.

In item number three, 22 or 92% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that when a woman chooses to watch television in a man's bedroom, this is an open invitation to have sex. Two or 8% agreed with this notion.

In item number four, 19 or 79% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that it is okay for a man to make

TABLE 35

SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO CURRENT RAPE ISSUES

Items*	SA		A		DA		SDA		NS		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	0	0	1	4	10	42	13	54	0	0	24	100
2.	0	0	1	4	10	42	13	54	0	0	24	100
3.	0	0	2	8	8	33	14	58	0	0	24	99
4.	1	4	4	17	8	33	11	46	0	0	24	100
5.	1	4	7	29	11	46	4	17	1	4	24	100
6.	5	21	6	25	8	33	4	17	1	4	24	100
7.	5	21	7	29	9	38	2	8	1	4	24	100
8.	4	17	10	41	6	25	3	13	1	4	24	100
9.	2	8	3	13	12	50	6	25	1	4	24	100
10.	5	21	7	29	6	25	6	25	0	0	24	100

*See list of items in Appendix.

LEGEND: SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; DA = Disagree; SDA = Strongly Disagree;
NS = No Response.

advances to a woman even if she tells him to stop. Five or 21% agreed with this item.

In item number five, 15 or 63% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that, overall, women tend to lie on a man when women accuse them of making unwanted sexual advances. Eight or 33% agreed with this notion. One or 1% did not respond to this item.

In item number six, 12 or 50% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that when Mike's date agreed to come up to his room at 2 o'clock in the morning, this was an open invitation to have sex. Eleven or 46% agreed with this notion. One or 4% did not respond to this item.

In item number seven, 12 or 50% of the subjects agreed with the notion that when Mike's date honored his request to wear a specific type clothing on their date, this was an expression of her willingness to have sex. Eleven or 46% disagreed with this notion. One or 4% did not respond to this item.

In item number eight, 14 or 58% of the subjects agreed with the notion that heavy petting in a limousine between Mike and his date established his date's willingness to participate in sexual intercourse later in the date. Nine or 38% disagreed with this item. One or 4% did not respond to this item.

In item number nine, 18 or 75% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that Mike's date deserved to be

raped because she came to his hotel room without force. Five or 21% agreed with this notion. One or 4% did not respond to this item.

Close examination of the notion that Mike Tyson's incident is an example of date rape, revealed that 12 or 50% agreed and 12 or 50% disagreed with item number 10.

Table 36 contains data about subjects' in Subgroup Two attitudes toward current rape issues.

The data in Table 36 indicate that the majority of the subjects, 121 or 95%, disagreed with item number one, which stated that the notion that all women deserve to be used to meet the sexual needs of men. Six or 5% agreed with this notion.

In item number two, 121 or 94% disagreed with the notion that when a woman lets you spend your money on her, this is an open invitation to have sex. Six or 5% agreed with this item.

In item number three, 118 or 93% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that when a woman chooses to watch television in a man's bedroom, this is an open invitation to have sex. Nine or 7% of the subjects agreed with this notion.

In item number four, 112 or 88% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that it is okay for a man to make advances to a woman, even if she tells him to stop. Fifteen or 12% agreed with this notion.

TABLE 36

SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO CURRENT RAPE ISSUES

Items*	SA		A		DA		SDA		NS		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	1	1	5	4	45	35	76	60	0	0	127	100
2.	1	1	5	4	54	42	66	52	1	1	127	100
3.	1	1	8	6	53	42	65	51	0	0	127	100
4.	2	2	13	10	47	37	65	51			127	100
5.	2	2	26	20	66	52	27	21	6	5	127	100
6.	15	12	36	28	56	44	18	14	2	2	127	100
7.	13	10	36	28	55	43	21	17	2	2	127	100
8.	18	14	50	39	37	29	20	16	2	2	127	100
9.	3	2	5	4	71	56	45	35	3	2	127	99
10.	23	18	39	31	32	25	26	20	7	6	127	100

*See list of items in Appendix.

LEGEND: SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; DA = Disagree; SDA = Strongly Disagree;
NS = No Response.

In item number five, 93 or 73% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that, overall, women tend to lie on a man when women accuse them of making unwanted sexual advances. Twenty-eight or 22% agreed with this notion. Six or 5% did not respond to this item.

In item number six, 74 or 58% disagreed with the notion that when Mike's date agreed to come up to his room at 2 o'clock in the morning, this was an open invitation to have sex. Fifty-one or 40% of the subjects agreed with this notion. Two or 2% did not respond to this item.

In item number seven, 76 or 60% disagreed with the notion that when Mike's date honored his request to wear a specific type of clothing on their date, this was an expression of her willingness to have sex. Forty-nine or 38% agreed with this item. Two or 2% did not respond to this item.

In item number eight, 68 or 53% agreed with the notion that heavy petting in the limousine between Mike and his date established his date's willingness to participate in sexual intercourse later in the date. Fifty-seven or 45% disagreed with this item. Two or 2% did not respond to this item.

In item number nine, 116 or 91% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that Mike's date deserved to be raped because she came to his hotel room without force.

Eight or 65% agreed with this notion. Three or 2% did not respond to this notion.

Careful examination of the data from item number 10 which states that, the Mike Tyson incident is an example of date rape, showed that the majority of the subjects did not agree with this notion, 58 or 46%, disagreed and seven or 6%, did not respond to this notion.

Table 37 contains information about the aggregate subjects' attitudes toward current rape issues.

The data in Table 37 indicate that the majority of the subjects, 144 or 95%, disagreed with item number one which states that, all women deserve to be used to meet the sexual needs of men. Seven or 5% agreed with this item.

In item number two, 144 or 95% disagreed with the notion that when a woman lets you spend your money on her, this is an open invitation to have sex. Seven or 5% of the subjects agreed with this item. One or 1% did not respond to this item.

In item number three, 140 or 92% disagreed with the notion that, when a woman chooses to watch television in a man's bedroom, this is an open invitation to have sex. Eleven or 8% agreed with this item.

In item number four, 131 or 87% disagreed with the notion that it is okay for a man to make advances to a woman even if she tells him to stop. Twenty or 13% agreed with this item.

TABLE 37

SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO CURRENT RAPE ISSUES

Items*	SA		A		DA		SDA		NS		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	1	1	6	4	55	36	89	59	0	0	151	100
2.	1	1	6	4	64	42	79	52	1	1	151	100
3.	1	1	10	7	61	40	79	52	0	0	151	100
4.	3	2	17	11	55	36	76	50	0	0	151	100
5.	3	2	33	22	77	51	31	20	7	5	151	100
6.	20	13	42	28	64	42	22	15	3	2	151	100
7.	18	12	43	28	64	42	23	15	3	2	151	100
8.	22	15	60	40	43	28	23	15	3	2	151	100
9.	5	3	8	5	83	55	51	34	4	3	151	100
10.	28	19	46	30	38	25	32	21	7	5	151	100

*See list of items in Appendix.

LEGEND: SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; DA = Disagree; SDA = Strongly Disagree;
NS = No Response.

In item number five, 108 or 71% disagreed with the notion that overall, women tend to lie on a man when they accuse men of making unwanted sexual advances. Thirty-six or 24% agreed with this item. Seven or 5% did not respond to this item.

In item number six, 86 or 57% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that when Mike's date agreed to come up to his room at 2 o'clock in the morning, this was an open invitation to have sex. Sixty-two or 41% agreed with this item. Three or 2% did not respond to this notion.

In item number seven, 87 or 58% disagreed with the notion that, when Mike's date honored his request to wear a specific type of clothing on their date, this was an expression of her willingness to have sex. Sixty-one or 40% agreed with this item. Three or 2% did not respond to this item.

In item number eight, 82 or 54% of the subjects agreed with the notion that heavy petting in the limousine between Mike and his date established his date's willingness to participate in sexual intercourse later in the date. Sixty-four or 44% of the subjects disagreed with the notion. Three or 2% did not respond to this item.

In item number nine, 134 or 89% disagreed with the notion that Mike's date deserved to be raped because she came to his hotel room without force. Three or 2% of the subjects did not respond to this item.

Careful examination of item number 10 which stated that the Mike Tyson's incident is an example of date rape, revealed mixed attitudes. Seventy-four or 49% agreed with this notion, 70 or 46%, disagreed and seven or 5% did not respond to this item.

Section E: Statistical Results for the Hypotheses

Data in this section are presented by frequency analysis. Percentages were used to accept or reject the hypotheses.

The data revealed that both hypotheses were rejected.

Hypothesis 1

Hypothesis One stated that the majority of the surveyed participants will report that media (e.g., TV, radio, newspapers, movies, magazines and books) were major influences in the development of their attitudes toward the rape myth.

Table 38 shows the results of the influence media had on the subjects' attitudes toward rape.

Seventy-nine or 52% of the subjects agreed with the notion that their attitudes toward rape were influenced by television. Seventy-two or 48% disagreed with this notion. However, only 14 or 9% considered it a major influence.

One hundred fourteen or 76% of the subjects in the study disagreed with the notion that their attitudes toward

TABLE 38
SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO MEDIA

Types of Media	Major Influence		Moderate Influence		Minor Influence		None		NS		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Television	14	9	30	20	35	23	72	48			151	100
Radio	4	3	8	5	25	17	114	75			151	100
Movies	13	9	24	16	31	20	82	54	1	1	151	100
Books	6	4	18	12	23	15	103	68			151	100
Magazines	8	5	19	13	29	19	95	63			151	100
Newspapers	14	9	18	12	29	19	90	60			151	100

rape were influenced by radio. Thirty-seven or 24% agreed with this notion.

Eighty-two or 54% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that their attitudes were influenced by movies. Sixty-eight or 45% agreed with this item. One or 1% did not respond to this notion.

One hundred three or 68% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that their attitudes toward rape were influenced by books. Forty-seven or 31% agreed with this item.

Ninety-five or 63% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that their attitudes toward rape were influenced by magazines. Fifty-six or 37% agreed with this item.

Summary

The results of media influence on the subjects' attitudes toward rape as measured by percentages tested Hypothesis One. No media components (e.g., TV, radio, newspapers, movies, magazines and books) were in the majority range of influence (50% and above). One component, television, obtained a majority (79 or 52%), utilizing a range of influences (major, moderate and minor), but failed when tested for a majority in the major influence category.

Hypothesis 2

Hypothesis Two stated that the majority of surveyed participants will report that peer influences had

significant effects in the development of their attitudes toward the rape myth.

Table 39 shows the results of the influence peers had on the subjects' attitudes toward rape.

The information in Table 39 indicates that the majority of the subjects, 133 or 88%, disagreed with the notion that their attitudes toward rape were influenced by their college peers. Eighteen or 12% agreed with this notion.

One hundred eighteen or 78% disagreed with the notion that the subjects' attitudes toward rape were influenced by their high school peers. Thirty-three or 22% agreed with this notion.

One hundred thirty-four or 88% disagreed with the notion that the subjects' attitudes toward rape were influenced by their junior high school peers. Seventeen or 12% agreed with this notion.

One hundred sixteen or 77% disagreed with the notion that the subjects' attitudes toward rape were influenced by their neighborhood peers. Thirty-four or 22% agreed with this item. One or 1% did not respond to this item.

Summary

The results for Hypothesis Two indicated that the majority of the subjects disagreed with the notion that peer influences had significant effects in the development of their attitudes toward the rape myth. No peer component

TABLE 39

SUBJECTS' RESPONSES TO PEER INFLUENCES

Types of Peers	Major Influence		Moderate Influence		Minor Influence		None		NS		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
College Peers	5	3	3	2	10	7	133	88			151	100
High School Peers	4	3	8	5	21	14	118	78			151	100
Junior High Peers	3	2	4	3	10	7	134	88			151	100
Neighborhood Peers	5	3	12	8	17	11	116	77	1	1	151	100

(college peers, high school peers, junior high peers, and neighborhood peers) was in the majority (50% and above). Therefore, there is insufficient evidence to support this hypothesis.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, DISCUSSION, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study was to investigate the attitudes of first year college African American males, attending a predominantly black university, toward the rape myth.

A demographic analysis revealed that the subjects in this study consisted of a stratified random sample of African American first year males in the largest black university center in the world. A one-fourth proportion of the universal sample was utilized for each subgroup, with the aggregated sample's composition being 151 subjects. The Table of Random Numbers was utilized to determine the subjects selected. The majority of these subjects was between the ages of 18-19; grew up in households with both biological parents, lived in households with a gross income range of \$40,000-\$60,000, engaged in school and community activities, and attended church and participated in youth activities at church.

The instrument used in this study was the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (RMAS), constructed by Burt (1985). This instrument was supplemented by those components listed in the First Year Male Survey (FYMS).

Summary of Findings

The findings, derived from a thorough analysis of the data obtained from the aggregated group, are detailed below:

1. The majority of the subjects, one hundred and twenty-four or 82%, disagreed with the notion that, "A woman who goes to the home or an apartment of a man on their first date implies that she is willing to have sex."
2. One hundred thirty-two or 87% of the subjects agreed with the notion that any female can get raped.
3. Eighty-one or 54%, of the subjects disagreed with the notion that, one reason that women falsely report a rape is that they frequently have needs to call attention to themselves.
4. One hundred thirty-two or 87%, disagreed with the notion that, any healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really wants to.
5. Ninety-nine or 66% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that when women wear revealing clothing, they are just asking for trouble.
6. One hundred thirty-one or 87%, disagreed with the notion that, in a majority of the rapes, the victim is promiscuous and has a reputation for having sex with multiple partners.
7. One hundred seventeen or 77%, disagreed with the notion that if a girl engages in necking or petting and she lets things get "out of hand", it is her own fault if her partner forces sex on her.
8. One hundred thirty-three or 88%, of the subjects disagreed with the notion that, women who get raped while hitchhiking "get what they deserve."
9. One hundred forty-seven or 97%, disagreed with the notion, that a woman who is

"stuck-up" deserves to be "taught a lesson" by being raped.

10. One hundred forty-five or 96%, of the subjects disagreed with the notion, that a woman who thinks she is "too good" to talk to guys on a street deserves to be taught a lesson by being raped.
11. One hundred thirty-six or 90%, disagreed with the notion that many women have "an unconscious wish" to be raped.
12. Eighty-eight or 58%, of the subjects disagreed with the notion that many women unconsciously "set up" a situation in which they are likely to be attacked.
13. One hundred-sixteen or 77% of the subjects disagreed with the notion that a woman who gets drunk at a party and has intercourse with a man she just met there, should be considered "fair game" to other males at the party who want to have sex with her, too, whether she wants to or not.

Attitude Toward Rape and Media Influence

Hypothesis one stated that the majority of the surveyed participants will report that media (e.g., TV, radio, newspapers, movies, magazines and books) was a major influence in the development of their attitudes toward the rape myth. There was insufficient evidence to support this hypothesis.

Attitude Toward Rape and Peer Influence

Hypothesis two stated that the majority of the surveyed participants will report that peer influences were significant in the development of their attitudes toward the

rape myth. Results revealed that the majority of the subjects disagreed with this hypothesis.

The findings of this study are summarized as follows:

1. The majority of the subjects in this research rejected 12 of the 13 notions in the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale. The majority of the subjects in this study agreed with the notion that any female can get raped.
2. There was insufficient evidence to support hypothesis one.
3. There was insufficient evidence to support hypothesis two.

Conclusions

The findings of this study seem to warrant the following conclusions:

1. The majority of first year African American males in this study negated the rape myth.
2. The majority of the subjects' attitudes toward women were wholesome and liberal.
3. The majority of the subjects in this study had experienced positive interactions with their biological mothers and fathers.
4. The majority of the subjects in this study pointed to their biological mothers as the major influence in the development of their positive attitudes toward women.

Discussion

The issue of rape in American society is an act of violence that has plagued our country throughout its existence. Sexual violence has been utilized as an effective tool by many males in American culture to control women.¹ More knowledge is being developed about this problem as more victims are coming forth and reporting this abusive behavior.²

Current myths regarding rape appear to point to stereotypes that exist in American culture that create a hostile climate to rape victims. Burt³ has defined these rape myths as prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims and rapists. Additionally, she has hypothesized that high incidences of rape, as well as societal blaming of victims, appear to be due to the common place acceptance of the "rape myth".⁴ Evidence indicates that the rape myth is widely accepted in Western culture and that it is more likely to be believed by rapists and by potential rapists than by males in the general population.

¹Brownmiller, Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape.

²U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports 1991 (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1991), 11.

³Burt, "Cultural Myths and Supports for Rape."

⁴Ibid.

It has also been suggested that such beliefs may lead to the crime itself.⁵

The 1991 Regional statistics on rape per 100,000 show that the West is leading the country in the number of reported rapes, which recorded 91 victims per 100,000 females. The Midwestern states with a rate of 89, the Southern states with a rate of 88, and the Northeastern states with a rate of 57. The 1990 statistics showed the Southern states recording the highest female rape rate with 88 victims per 100,000 followed by the Western states with 56 female victims per 100,000 females.⁶ These figures show how the rate of rape fluctuated from region to region which causes it to be a major concern throughout America. Also, rape statistics are distorted because many victims of rape never report this crime to authorities. Caution should be used in the interpretation of rape statistics.

Researchers have revealed that many people, especially rapists and potential rapists, appear to endorse the rape myth. This endorsement appears to be the results of social acceptance. Examples are cited in aggressive pornography when women are thought to find pleasure in being

⁵Weiss, "Sex of Subject Attitudes and Perpetrator's Motivation for the Commission of Rape and Assault as Moderators of Perceptions of the Perpetrator and Victim."

⁶U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports 1990, 15; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports 1991, 24.

raped.⁷ Acclaimed author, Margaret Mitchell,⁸ employed the classical rape scene in her historic novel, "Gone With The Wind", depicting social environmental conditions in the South. The classic scene of rape was when Scarlett attempted to resist the sexual advances of Rhett (her husband). After the sexual encounter, Scarlett gave the impression, to the reader of the novel and the viewers of the movie that, the sexual encounter was enjoyable even though, initially, she resisted his sexual advances. A researcher has asserted that prevalent myths and sex role stereotypes are perpetrated through the media. This serves to legitimize the popular conceptions of the sexually aggressive male and the weak passive female.⁹ The subjects in this research seem to reject this thought. They had wholesome and liberal attitudes toward women.

Many researchers believe that the rape myth appears in the belief system of professional and lay people who interact with rape victims. Data supported the hypothesis that rape forms part of a larger and more complexed attitudinal structure that includes, but is not limited to, sex role stereotyping, feelings about sexuality and

⁷Donnerstein and Linz, "Mass Media Sexual Arousal and Male Viewers."

⁸Mitchell, Gone With The Wind.

⁹Kemmer, Rape and Rape-Related Issues.

acceptance of interpersonal violence.¹⁰ Horsley¹¹ has asserted that the rape myth acceptance is an attitudinal orientation formed as a result of the socialization process during all of one's life. Additionally, such factors as gender, ethnicity, geographic location, religious affiliation are usually chosen early in one's life as important components in determining one's behavior and attitude.

A number of researchers assert that myths shape people's attitudes about rape, the rape victims and the perpetrators. These researchers argue that the rapist's mental state, motivation and appropriate punishment are determined by the perpetrator's sex, race, and general attitudes toward women.¹²

Other researchers argued that men and persons favoring traditional views of women, are responsible for causing and preventing rape. It seems that the higher the tolerance for violence, the stronger is the tendency to accept the rape myth.¹³ The findings from this study and

¹⁰Burt, Rape Myth Acceptance Scale.

¹¹Horsley, "Demographic and Religious Factors Variation."

¹²Field, "Attitudes Toward Rape: A Comparative Analysis of Police, Rapists, Crisis Counselors and Citizens"; Burt, Rape Myth Acceptance Scale; Latta and Seggern, "Victim or Offender: Who's Morally Responsible for Rape?"

¹³Gordon and Riger, The Female Fear.

Grant's¹⁴ study seem to support the notion, that the more educated the subjects the more likely they seem to question the rape myth.

Many researchers and agencies have developed profiles of perpetrators that include many factors. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI), developed several profiles of perpetrators from males that had been charged with rape (see Appendix D). In an interview with a therapist from an adolescent perpetrator's treatment project, the point was made, from her analysis of a perpetrator, that it is most difficult to construct a profile due to the fact that these individuals come from varied backgrounds and experiences (see Appendix D). An interview of a white perpetrator found that the perpetrator's roots appeared to be anchored in a dysfunctional family where his father had frequently abused his mother physically and sexually. This perpetrator also encountered other emotional problems.¹⁵ It has long been known that there are many profiles of perpetrators, all of which are motivated by many different emotions and signals. The findings in this study do not support the stereotype profiles of rapists provided by such agencies as the Georgia

¹⁴Stacey Lori Grant, "A Survey of a Select Group of Black Male College Students' Attitudes Toward the Rape Myth," Master's thesis, Clark Atlanta University, 1992.

¹⁵Jeanie Kasindorf, "Inside the Mine of a Rapist," Redbook 180, no. 3 (1993): 77.

Bureau of Investigation (GBI), and some adolescent treatment centers.

Some researchers have argued that messages, received from family, media, and peers, socialize one to believe the rape myth. Subjects in this study pointed to family in the development of their attitudes toward the rape myth. These attitudes were wholesome and liberal, which negated the rape myth. As previously stated, the subjects in this study rejected media and peers as major influences in the development of their beliefs toward the rape myth.¹⁶

The widespread acceptance of the rape myth in American society heightens fear and fuels the idea that women are responsible for this abusive act. It is through positive attitudinal changes, among men and women toward male and female relationships and changes in the legal system, that the American society can bring about the dismantling of the rape myth. It seems that the educational levels of subjects and the influences of their religious affiliations may have influenced these subjects' positive attitudes toward the treatment of women.

Implications for Counseling

The conclusions from the findings of this study seem to warrant the following implications for counseling:

¹⁶Parrot and Bechhofer, Acquaintance Rape: The Hidden Crime.

1. That counseling services be provided at the secondary and college levels to conduct small groups on issues of personal and social concerns involving male and female relationships, once identified.
2. That efforts be made to identify students, through such means as annual assessments of male and female relationships, to provide individual and group counseling sessions.
3. That more use be made of fraternity and sorority recognition of negative male and female relationships and encourage them to make referrals.
4. That Counselors serve as liaisons between fraternities and sororities in the identification of services rendered to potential students with negative attitudes toward male and female relationships.

Recommendations

The implications drawn from these conclusions seem to warrant the following recommendations:

1. That future researchers investigate attitudes of a larger population of first year African American male and female college students.

2. That future researchers conduct longitudinal studies of similar subjects to determine significant trends.
3. That follow-up studies be made to investigate the impact of college environments on subjects' attitudes toward the rape myth.
4. That diverse samples be used to examine trends among males on American college and university campuses.
5. That future researchers investigate attitudes, among non-college males and females, toward the rape myth.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

LETTER TO DESIGNATED COORDINATORS
OF FRESHMAN ORIENTATION

3246 Harbor Woods Road
Decatur, Georgia 30034
July 15, 1992

Mrs. John Doe, Coordinator
Freshman Orientation
Clark Atlanta University
223 James P. Brawley Drive
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mrs. Doe:

I am a doctoral student in the Department of Counseling and Human Development, at Clark Atlanta University, in Atlanta, Georgia. I am conducting a survey and would appreciate it if you would allow the incoming African American male college freshmen to participate, during Orientation Week, in August 1992. This study is concerned with the attitudes of the aforementioned group toward the rape myth. The purpose of my study is to examine the attitudes that this select group has toward rape myths. Approximately twenty-five minutes will be required to complete this survey. All data collected will be kept in the strictest of confidentiality and anonymity.

Enclosed is a copy of the survey.

I would appreciate it if you would grant permission for me to administer this survey to these young men during Orientation Week, in August 1992.

Sincerely,

Bobbie Sue Morris Neal
Doctoral Candidate
Department of Counseling
and Human Development
Clark Atlanta University

Encl.: Male Freshman Survey

APPENDIX B

ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT

As Administrative designee, I hereby grant permission to Bobbie Sue Morris Neal, to administer the **Male Freshman Survey**, to African American males participating in the 1992 Freshman Orientation. This survey is to be administered on _____, at _____, in _____.
(date) (time) (place)

All data collected is to kept in the strictest of confidentiality and anonymity.

(Signature)
Administrative Designee
Anywhere University
Atlanta University Center

(Date)

(Signature)
Dr. Robert Smothers
Interim Chair
Counseling and Human Development
Clark Atlanta University

(Date)

(Signature)
Bobbie Sue Morris Neal
Doctoral Candidate
Counseling and Human Development
Clark Atlanta University

(Date)

APPENDIX C
FIRST YEAR MALE SURVEY (FYMS)

SECTION A. DEMOGRAPHICS

Directions: Please check (✓) the appropriate space under each question which best describes you.

1. Age

- (1) ☐ Under 18
- (2) ☐ 18 - 19
- (3) ☐ 20 - 21
- (4) ☐ Over 21

2. Gender

- (1) ☐ Male
- (2) ☐ Other -- _____
Specify

3. Race/Ethnicity

- (1) ☐ African American
- (2) ☐ Other -- _____
Specify

4. While growing up, my family structure included:

- (1) ☐ Both biological parents
- (2) ☐ Dad and Stepmother
- (3) ☐ Mother and Stepfather
- (4) ☐ Dad only
- (5) ☐ Mother only
- (6) ☐ Male guardian
- (7) ☐ Female guardian
- (8) ☐ Male relative
- (9) ☐ Female relative
- (10) ☐ Other -- _____
Specify

5. Father's level of education:

- (1) ☐ High School or GED
- (2) ☐ Vocational Certificate
- (3) ☐ Associate Degree
- (4) ☐ College Degree (4-year)
- (5) ☐ Grad or Professional School

6. Mother's level of education:

- (1) ☐ High School or GED
- (2) ☐ Vocational Certificate
- (3) ☐ Associate Degree
- (4) ☐ College Degree (4-year)
- (5) ☐ Grad or Professional School

7. Parent's annual income:

- (1) ☐ Less than \$10,000
- (2) ☐ \$10,000 - \$19,999
- (3) ☐ \$20,000 - \$39,999
- (4) ☐ \$40,000 - \$59,999
- (5) ☐ \$60,000 +

8. I grew up in an:

- (1) ☐ Urban Area or Inner City
- (2) ☐ Suburban Area
- (3) ☐ Rural Area
- (4) ☐ Other -- _____

Specify

9. Religious affiliation:

- (1) ☐ No affiliation
- (2) ☐ Catholic or Jewish
- (3) ☐ Baptist or Holiness
- (4) ☐ AME or AME Zion
- (5) ☐ Other -- _____

Specify

10. How often do you attend church?

- (1) ☐ Daily
- (2) ☐ Weekly
- (3) ☐ Bi-Weekly
- (4) ☐ Monthly
- (5) ☐ Several times a year
- (6) ☐ Not at all

11. Did you participate in extracurricular activities or co-op programs during high school?

- (1) ☐ Yes
- (2) ☐ No

12. If yes:

- (1) ☐ Athletics
- (2) ☐ Band
- (3) ☐ Chorus
- (4) ☐ Drama
- (5) ☐ Debate
- (6) ☐ Co-op or Work Study
- (7) ☐ Other --

Specify

13. Community activities involved in prior to college:

- (1) ☐ Boy Scouts
- (2) ☐ Church youth activities
- (3) ☐ NAACP
- (4) ☐ Community Based Clubs
- (5) ☐ Gang
- (6) ☐ Big Brothers
- (7) ☐ Other --

Specify

14. Do you own a car?

(1) ☐ Yes

(2) ☐ No

15. Which of the following best describes your current academic and employment status?

- (1) ☐ Full-time student only
- (2) ☐ Full-time student and part-time job
- (3) ☐ Full-time student and full-time job
- (4) ☐ Part-time student and full-time job
- (5) ☐ Part-time student and part-time job

16. Which of the following best describes your current dating status?

- (1) ☐ Not dating
- (2) ☐ Casual dating
- (3) ☐ Dating one person steadily
- (4) ☐ Engaged
- (5) ☐ Married
- (6) ☐ None of the above
- (7) ☐ Other --

Specify

17. Has your dating lifestyle been influenced by a potential AIDS epidemic in our society?
- (1) ☐ Yes, Major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, Moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, Minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, Not at all
18. Do you have an interest in joining the military or police bureau?
- (1) ☐ Yes
 - (2) ☐ No
19. Do you listen to rap music?
- (1) ☐ Yes
 - (2) ☐ No
20. The male person that I admire the most:
- (1) ☐ an entertainer
 - (2) ☐ an athlete
 - (3) ☐ politician
 - (4) ☐ an educator
 - (5) ☐ friend
 - (6) ☐ male parent
 - (7) ☐ Other -- _____
Specify
21. The female person that I admire the most:
- (1) ☐ an entertainer
 - (2) ☐ an athlete
 - (3) ☐ politician
 - (4) ☐ an educator
 - (5) ☐ friend
 - (6) ☐ female parent
 - (7) ☐ Other -- _____
Specify
22. What is the age of this male admired person?
- (1) ☐ under 15 years of age
 - (2) ☐ 16 - 24 years of age
 - (3) ☐ 24 years and above
23. What is the age of this female admired person?
- (1) ☐ under 15 years of age
 - (2) ☐ 16 - 24 years of age
 - (3) ☐ 24 years and above

24. While growing up, was your father present in the home?
- (1) ____ Yes (2) ____ No
25. If your father was not present in the home, was there any kind of contact with him?
- (1) ____ Yes, weekly
(2) ____ Yes, bi-weekly
(3) ____ Yes, monthly
(4) ____ Yes, several times a year
(5) ____ Yes, annually
(6) ____ No, not at all
26. Male who was most responsible for raising you:
- (1) ____ Biological father
(2) ____ Stepfather
(3) ____ Guardian
(4) ____ Cousin
(5) ____ Other -- _____
Specify
27. Female who was most responsible for raising you:
- (1) ____ Biological mother
(2) ____ Stepmother
(3) ____ Guardian
(4) ____ Cousin
(5) ____ Other -- _____
Specify
28. Relationship of the most influential male figure in your life:
- (1) ____ Biological father
(2) ____ Stepfather
(3) ____ Guardian
(4) ____ Cousin
(5) ____ Other -- _____
Specify
29. Relationship of the most influential female figure in your life:
- (1) ____ Biological mother
(2) ____ Stepmother
(3) ____ Guardian
(4) ____ Cousin
(5) ____ Other -- _____
Specify

30. Was the relationship with male figure:

(1) ____ Positive (2) ____ Negative

31. Was the relationship with this female figure:

(1) ____ Positive? (2) ____ Negative?

32. Overall, the person that was most influential in your life:

Person	Relationship
--------	--------------

32. What is the perception of the role of a father?
(Please check those that apply)

- (1) ____ Provide financial support
- (2) ____ Emotional support
- (3) ____ Academic support
- (4) ____ Spiritual support
- (5) ____ Male and female relationship support
- (6) ____ Career and work skills support
- (7) ____ All of the above
- (8) ____ None of the above

SECTION B. MALE/FEMALE ATTITUDES

Directions: Please circle your one response to each of the items. Choose either "Strongly Agree" (SA); "Agree" (A); "Disagree" (DA); or "Strongly Disagree" (SDA).

1. A woman who goes to the home or apartment of a man on their first date implies that she is willing to have sex.

SA A DA SDA

2. Any female can get raped.

SA A DA SDA

3. One reason that women falsely report a rape is that they frequently have a need to call attention to themselves.

SA A DA SDA

4. Any healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really wants to.
- SA A DA SDA
5. When women wear revealing clothing they are just asking for trouble.
- SA A DA SDA
6. In a majority of rapes, the victim is promiscuous/has a reputation for having sex with multiple partners.
- SA A DA SDA
7. If a girl engages in necking or petting and she lets things get out of hand, it is her own fault if her partner forces sex on her.
- SA A DA SDA
8. Women who get raped while hitchhiking get what they deserve.
- SA A DA SDA
9. A woman who is stuck-up deserves to be taught a lesson by being raped.
- SA A DA SDA
10. A woman who thinks she is too good to talk to guys on a street deserves to be taught a lesson by being raped.
- SA A DA SDA
11. Many woman have an unconscious wish to be raped.
- SA A DA SDA
12. Many women unconsciously set up a situation in which they are likely to be attacked.
- SA A DA SDA
13. A woman who gets drunk at a party and has intercourse with a man she just met there, should be considered "fair game" to other males at the party who want to have sex with her too, whether she wants to or not.
- SA A DA SDA

SECTION C. SOCIAL INFLUENCE FACTORS

Directions: Please check (✓) the appropriate space under each question which best reflect your opinion.

1. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your college peers?
 - (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all

2. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your high school peers?
 - (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all

3. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your junior high peers?
 - (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all

4. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your neighborhood peers?
 - (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all

5. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced in any way by your male parent?
 - (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all

6. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your female parent?
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all
7. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your grandfather?
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all
8. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your grandmother?
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all
9. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your uncle(s)?
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all
10. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your aunt(s)?
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all
11. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your male cousin(s)?
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all

12. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your male teacher(s)?
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all
13. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your female teacher(s)?
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all
14. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by your mentor? (A mentor is someone you entrust to guide you.)
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all
15. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by television?
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all
16. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by radio?
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all
17. Has your attitude toward rape been influenced by movies?
- (1) ☐ Yes, major influence
 - (2) ☐ Yes, moderate influence
 - (3) ☐ Yes, minor influence
 - (4) ☐ No, not at all

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24. If your best friend came to you and claims she was raped, how likely would you believe her statement if the person was 25 and older?
- (1) ☐ Always
 - (2) ☐ Frequently
 - (3) ☐ Sometimes
 - (4) ☐ Rarely
 - (5) ☐ Never
25. If your African American neighbor came to you and claims she was raped, how likely would you believe her statement if she was between the ages of 16-24?
- (1) ☐ Always
 - (2) ☐ Frequently
 - (3) ☐ Sometimes
 - (4) ☐ Rarely
 - (5) ☐ Never
26. If your African American neighbor came to you and claims she was raped, how likely would you believe her statement if she was 25 and older?
- (1) ☐ Always
 - (2) ☐ Frequently
 - (3) ☐ Sometimes
 - (4) ☐ Rarely
 - (5) ☐ Never
27. If your white neighbor came to you and claims she was raped, how likely would you believe her statement if she was between the ages of 16-24?
- (1) ☐ Always
 - (2) ☐ Frequently
 - (3) ☐ Sometimes
 - (4) ☐ Rarely
 - (5) ☐ Never
28. If a black girl between the ages of 16-24 came to you and claims she was raped, how likely would you believe her statement?
- (1) ☐ Always
 - (2) ☐ Frequently
 - (3) ☐ Sometimes
 - (4) ☐ Rarely
 - (5) ☐ Never

29. If a black woman 25 years or older came to you and claims she was raped, how likely would you believe her statement?

- (1) ☐ Always
- (2) ☐ Frequently
- (3) ☐ Sometimes
- (4) ☐ Rarely
- (5) ☐ Never

30. If a white girl between the ages of 16-24 came to you and claims she was raped, how likely would you believe her statement?

- (1) ☐ Always
- (2) ☐ Frequently
- (3) ☐ Sometimes
- (4) ☐ Rarely
- (5) ☐ Never

31. If a white woman 25 years or older came to you and claims she was raped, how likely would you believe her statement?

- (1) ☐ Always
- (2) ☐ Frequently
- (3) ☐ Sometimes
- (4) ☐ Rarely
- (5) ☐ Never

SECTION D. CURRENT ISSUES

Directions: Please circle your one response to each of the items. Choose either "Strongly Agree" (SA); "Agree" (A); "Disagree" (DA); or "Strongly Disagree" (SDA).

1. All women deserve to be used to meet the sexual needs of men.

SA A DA SDA

2. When a woman lets you spend your money on her, this is an open invitation to have sex.

SA A DA SDA

3. When a woman chooses to watch television in your bedroom this is an open invitation to have sex.

SA A DA SDA

4. It is okay for a man to make advances to a woman, even if she tells him to stop.

SA A DA SDA

5. Overall, women tend to lie on a man when they accuse them of making unwanted sexual advances.

SA A DA SDA

Questions 6-10 refer to the Mike Tyson incident which resulted in a six year prison term for him.

6. When Mike's date agreed to come up to his room at 2 o'clock in the morning, this was an open invitation to have sex.

SA A DA SDA

7. When Mike's date honored his request to wear a specific type of clothing on their date, this was an expression of her willingness to have sex.

SA A DA SDA

8. Heavy petting in the limousine between Mike and his date established his date's willingness to participate in sexual intercourse later in the date.

SA A DA SDA

9. Mike's date deserved to be raped because she came to his hotel room without force.

SA A DA SDA

10. The Mike Tyson incident is an example of date rape.

SA A DA SDA

APPENDIX D

PROFILES OF RAPISTS BY GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) profiles of rapists are:

A. Power Reassurance (Unselfish)

Purpose of the assault--There is no intent to punish or degrade the victim. The perpetrator is attempting to resolve doubts about his masculinity and sexual adequacy. The profile include:

1. Low self-esteem
2. Gentle, quiet, passive
3. Non-athletic
4. Under-achiever
5. Solitary pastime
6. Nocturnal (at night)
7. Single
8. Dates young girls
9. Take little pride in physical and personal appearance
10. If he has an arrest history, it will be for nuisance sex offenses
11. Lives alone or with parents
12. Known as a loner
13. Lives, works, visits within walking distance of the crime scene
14. Only drives when necessary
15. If working has a job requiring little or no interaction with people and
16. Has a job requiring minimal skills

B. Power Assertive

The purpose of the assault is to express his masculinity.

1. "macho" image
2. Most important thing to him is to be thought of as a "man's man"
3. Athletic
4. Drinks macho drinks
5. Drives a macho car
6. Dresses macho
7. Takes pride in his personal and physical appearance

8. Exercises regularly
9. Married at least once (cheats)
10. Very self-centered
11. Cannot stand criticism
12. Does not like authority
13. Hangs out at bars
14. Works at macho-type job (may have frequent job changes)
15. History of conflict with women

C. Anger Retaliatory

The purpose of the assault is trying to get even for real or imagine wrongs (wants to punish and degrade women).

1. Explosive temperament
2. Has a "dark side" to him
3. Lacks sense of humor
4. Pornography plays no role in assaults
5. Married more than once and has physical conflicts with spouse
6. Speaks of females in a demeaning way
7. Impulsive
8. Lone wolf
9. Has a lot of drinking buddies
10. Lot of superficial relationships
11. "Wound tight"
12. Works in an action-oriented job

D. Anger Excitation

The purpose of the assault is to inflict physical and/or emotional pain (sexual sadist). This is the least common and the most dangerous rapist.

1. White male
2. Outgoing, well-liked
3. Good sense of humor
4. No mental health care history
5. The more planning that goes into the attack, the more likely he has a white collar job or is a white collar criminal. (If he attacks the victim at her residence, he probably doesn't have a white collar job.)
6. Likes bondage pornography
7. Had some college, if not a degree
8. Average-plus IQ

9. Likes to read detective magazines, psychology articles, Soldier of Fortune articles, survivalist literature
10. Outdoorsman
11. If he has a dog, it will be a German Shepherd or Doberman
12. No arrest record
13. Might experiment with drugs, but not addicted (likes to have control)
14. Compulsive (structured)
15. Rigid (overly controlled)
16. Has "good" marriage
17. Fixated on anal sex
18. Operates family or outdoor type vehicle
19. If in the military, did very well
20. Police buff
21. May collect guns, knives, Nazi paraphernalia

Profile Developed From an Interview with a Therapist

This profile was developed by the researcher from an interview with a therapist that worked in an adolescent perpetrator treatment project, in the Metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia area, serving adolescents ranging in age from 10-21 years. It was pointed out by the therapist that it is most difficult to determine a profile for perpetrators due to many factors.

1. The majority of the perpetrators are African American (due in part to the location of the facility).
2. The majority of the perpetrators came from a one parent family where the female was very controlling.
3. Most of the perpetrators encountered social problems in the early years such as acting out.
4. A large number of the perpetrators failed kindergarten and early grades.
5. The extent to which the male parent participated in their growth and development varies.
6. Questioning manhood, and masculinity appear to be motivating factors in their decision to rape.
7. About 50% viewed power to control as a factor in raping victims.

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